THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES; [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES; [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1059. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PASSAGE OF THE TEXAN CREDITORS' BILL.

United States Courts in California.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT BILLS.

Fun in the House.

A TARIFF MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The failure of the House to take up the Tariff, in Committee of the Whole to-day, is considered a defeat of that project for the Session.

The Texas Senators say Texas won't accept the Texas Debt bill in the shape it passed the House, even if satisfactory to her creditors. The Senate will probably refuse to concur in the House amendments, and then, possibly, the House may recede. The chances, however, are very slim.

An Eastern Democratic Senator, a warm friend of the French Spoliation bill, declares to-night that the bill certainly will be vetoed. I fear this is too true.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, on the call of Mr. GWIN, the correspondence in relation to the imprisonment of FRANCIS W. RICE, late Consul at Acapulco, in Mexico. I understand the papers make out a perfect case against the Mexican Government.

Chancellor WALWORTH is here to take testimony in the great Railroad Spike case of BURDEN vs. CORNING. Evidence to be received as regards damages, &c.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of the citizens of [illegible], Mass., asking for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. BROWN—Is that all they want?

Mr. SUMNER—That is the beginning.

Mr. SUMNER then introduced a bill to construct certain public works in Massachusetts.

Read twice and placed on the calendar.

Mr. CHASE presented the petitions of the citizens of Fulton and Williams counties, Ohio, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, and said he should call up the bill offered by him last session, to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, at the earliest practicable day.

Mr. BENJAMIN introduced a bill from the Committee on Commerce, stating it provided for the changing of the name of a schooner from the unfortunate name of *Pascagoula* to the more fortunate one of *A. G. Brown*. [Laughter.] Passed.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to remove the obstructions at Hell Gate. Also, a bill to improve the piers at the mouth of the Genesee River.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill to improve the bar at Apalachicola, Florida.

U. S. COURTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill concerning the United States Circuit Court for California was then taken up.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he had examined the subject since yesterday, and could not support the measure.

Mr. GWIN said—We have been trying to get a United States Judge for two years, but cannot do it. Something we must have, and as this bill comes from the judicial organ of this body, I think it ought not to be objected to.

Mr. CHASE—The anomaly will not be permanent, but will answer the temporary necessity of the case.

Mr. BAYARD agreed with Mr. CHASE. The whole of this is, we shall have a United States Court on the Pacific, with a Judge who is not a Judge of the Supreme Court. Some think this is an entering wedge by which, hereafter, the Supreme Court Judges may be released from Circuit duty. If that be the case, I am glad of it; I would discharge the Judges from that duty now.

Mr. BUTLER—The peculiar situation of California imperatively demands a measure similar to that proposed. The salary should be $4,500; if more, it would be a graduation against those of Judges of Supreme Court.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Why can't we have an additional Court with Circuit powers?

Mr. BELL—That would be a greater anomaly than the bill proposes.

Mr. WELLER said the condition of California demanded this or some equivalent measure, as the Judicial business of that State was increasing.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the Senate had already refused a general measure to discharge the Judge from Circuit duty. He was opposed to this measure, because it effected indirectly what the Senate had determined should not be done. The Senate had refused to pay the Judge more than the salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and he moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The bill appropriating $[illegible] for deepening the channel of the Patapsco River, to render the port of Baltimore accessible to United States war steamers.

Mr. PEARCE urged the merits of the bill, and moved to reduce the appropriation to $[illegible]. Amendment agreed to and bill passed.

Bills were introduced for continuing the improvements of Hudson River, and Newcastle Harbor; to refund to citizens of Wilmington, N. C., the amount paid by them to improve Cape Fear River; for improvement of Arkansas River, and to improve the navigation of Tennessee River.

Appropriations were passed for deepening channels over St. Clair Flats and over St. Mary's Flats, Michigan; to improve the Des Moines Rapids, and to improve the harbor of Newark, N. J.

Mr. PETTIT introduced a bill to improve Michigan City Harbor, which passed through its early stages.

A bill was passed to continue numerous public works heretofore commenced in the State of Maine.

The bill passed appropriating $[illegible] to continue the improvements at the mouth of San Diego River, California.

Mr. DAWSON introduced a bill appropriating $[illegible] for removing obstructions from the mouth of Savannah River. The bill passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The Speaker laid before the House the Agricultural and Mechanical Report of the Commissioner of Patents. Referred to the Committee on Printing to inquire as to the number of extra copies printed.

CREDITORS OF TEXAS.

The House went into Committee, on motion of Mr. [illegible], whose object was to dispose of the bill providing for the payment of the creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of Sept. 9, 1850.

Question was raised that the bill could not be taken up, as but yesterday was assigned specially for its consideration.

The Chairman's decision that it was in order was sustained.

BLEEK-HEADED GENTLEMAN—A FUNNY TIME.

Mr. MCMULLEN, in advocating the reduction of the amount to be appropriated, alluded to the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, not the one (Mr. GIDDINGS) who bellowed so loudly, he said, but to his sleek-headed colleague, (Mr. TAYLOR.) [Laughter.]

Mr. TAYLOR, who was entering the Hall as this allusion was made to him, replied, he would rather have a sleek head than a blockhead. [Immoderate laughter, intermingled with cries of "Good," "Good."]

Mr. MCMULLEN—I rise to a personal explanation.

CHAIRMAN—Will the Committee hear the gentleman?

MANY VOICES—"Yes—No," "Order, hear him."

Mr. GIDDINGS—It's a good natured proceeding, that's all.

Mr. MCMULLEN, no objection now interposing, said—I intended nothing personally offensive, and no one ought to have known this better than the gentleman himself. I made use of the remark at which the gentleman exhibited an undue degree of excitement to produce a little levity. Neither of us ought to complain of our heads—if united, there would not be more brains than enough for one common head. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. TAYLOR rose amidst cries of "Hear him, go on," saying, I am the last man to make an improper allusion, though the first to defend myself from offensive remarks. I take back what I said, after the personal explanation of my friend from Virginia, with whom I have had long intercourse. I think neither he nor myself, nor the whole House, have more sense than the country demands at our hands.

Cries of "Good, well said." [Excessive and prolonged laughter.]

After some further action on the bill, the Committee rose.

AMENDMENTS.

Question was stated on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. JONES of Tenn., to reduce the amount to be appropriated from eight millions and one half to six millions five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At the instance of J. C. ALLEN, the rule was read which provides that no member shall vote on any question, in the event of which he is immediately or personally interested.

Mr. JONES' amendment was adopted by a vote of 130 against 68.

Mr. SMITH offered a substitute for the bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue at any time after May next, to Texas, such portion of the stock mentioned in the act of September, 1850, as shall be equivalent in amount to the volume of claims against the United States. The same of stock issued to that State to all cases to be equivalent in amount to the sum paid by the State in stock or money in discharge of the debts or liabilities for which revenue are filed. Rejected, by a vote of 29 against 161.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The bill was passed—Yeas 114, Nays 62.

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., Appleton, Banks, Barry, Belcher, Benson, Bliss, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chandler, Chase, Chastain, Chrisman, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullom, Cumming, Curtis, Davis of Ind., Davis of R. I., Dawson, Dick, Dunbar, Dunham, Eastman, Eddy, Edmands, Edmundson, Elliot of Mass., Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Faulkner, Fenton, Flagler, Franklin, Fuller, Gamble, Goode, Goodrich, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Grow, Harlan of Ohio, Harlan of Ind., Harris of Miss., Hastings, Hibbard, Hiester, Hill, Hillyer, Howe, Hughes, Johnson, Jones of N. Y., Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Jones of La., Keitt, Kerr, Kittredge, Kurtz, Latham, McCulloch, McDonald, McDougal, McMullen, McNair, Maxwell, May, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Miller of Ind., Murray, Morgan, Nichols, Olds, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Parker, Perkins of La., Phillips, Pratt, [illegible] Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Ritchie of Penn., [illegible] Ohio, Robbins, [illegible] Taylor of Tenn., Tweed, [illegible] Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Tellar, [illegible] Upham, Walbridge, Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Westbrook, Wheeler, Witte, Wright of Miss., Wright of Penn., Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashe, Belcher, Bell, Bennett, Chamberlain, Craige, Disney, Edgerton, English, Florence, [illegible], Hamilton, Hayes, Hendricks, Hunt, [illegible], Lamb, Letcher, Lewis, Lindley, McQueen, Mace, Macy, [illegible], Morrison, Noble, Oliver of N. Y., Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Perkins of N. Y., Phelps, Powell, Ruffin, Sage, Shaver, Smyth of Texas, Stevens of Mich., Washburne of Ill., Yates.

The bill provides in lieu of $5,000,000, payable to Texas in five per cent. United States Stock—the issuing of which Stock was restricted by the law of Sept. 9, 1850,—$6,550,000, to be apportioned among the holders *pro rata*, the interest to be determined by the existing laws of Texas. The holders and the State of Texas to release all claims against the United States for and on account of the securities. The act not to take effect until assented to by the Legislature of Texas, nor until it pass a law withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States, growing out of the Indian depredations or otherwise.

Mr. HOUSTON moved the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, giving notice if the motion should prevail, he would move to take up the bill reducing the Tariff.

Mr. BOYCE—Does the gentleman regard this a test question?

Mr. HOUSTON—I should like it to be so regarded.

Question decided affirmatively. Yeas, 104; Nays, 97.

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., Appleton, Ashe, Bayly of Va., Banks, Barksdale, Barry, Belcher, Benson, Bliss, Boyce, Breckinridge, Brooks, Caskie, Chamberlain, Chastain, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Craige, Cumming, Cutting, Davis of Ind., Disney, Dunbar, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmands, Elliot of Mass., Elliott of Ky., Ellison, Faulkner, Fuller, Goode, Goodrich, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Grow, Hamilton, Harlan of Ind., Harris of Miss., Hastings, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, [illegible] Jones of N. Y., Jones of Tenn., Jones of La., Keitt, Kerr, Kittredge, Lamb, Latham, Letcher, Lewis, McMullen, McQueen, [illegible], Maxwell, May, Mabon, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Oliver of N. Y., Orr, Peck, Peckham, Perkins of N. Y., Perkins of La., Phelps of Mo., Phillips, Pratt, Richardson, Ritchey of Ohio, Ruffin, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Smyth of Texas, Stanton of Ky., Stevens of Mich., Stuart of Ohio, Upham, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Wheeler, Wright of Miss.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Bennett, Benson, Bridges, Bristow, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chandler, Chase, Cook, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Davis of R. I., Dawson, Dick, Dunbar, Eastman, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Florence, Franklin, Gamble, Goodwin, Harlan of Ohio, Haven, Hiester, Hill, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Ingersoll, Jones of Pa., Knox, Kurtz, Lilly, Lindley, McCulloch, McDonald, McDougall, McNair, Mace, Matteson, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Miller of Ind., Morgan, Norton, Oliver of Mo., Packer, Parker, Pennington, Pringle, Purviance, Reese, Ritchie of Pa., Robbins, Rowe, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seward, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Stratton, Straub, Taylor of N. Y., Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Tellar, Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Tweed, Vansant, Wade, Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Westbrook, Witte, Wright of Pa., Yates, Zollicoffer.

TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee, and Mr. HOUSTON moved to take up the following Tariff bill:

A bill reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, there shall be a reduction of twenty per centum on the rates of duty imposed by the act entitled "An act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," approved July thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, on the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported from foreign countries, enumerated and provided for in Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, and also those provided for in the third section of said act, except as hereinafter provided.

100	40	30	25	20	15	10	5	Free
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
80	32	24	20	16	12	8	4	Free

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the manufactures and articles of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, shall be transferred to Schedule C; that the manufactures and articles of flax, or of which flax shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, and blankets of all kinds, shall be transferred to Schedule D; that wool, unmanufactured, shall be transferred to Schedule G; that flax unmanufactured, silk raw, with or without the gum, imported in the condition in which it comes from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; jute, sisal, manilla, and sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for, lac spirits, lac sulphur, lamp-black, litharge, Prussian blue; articles not in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for; bichromate, crude, in bulk; cream of tartar; extracts of indigo, sumac and decoctions of logwood and other dye-woods not otherwise provided for; extract of madder, nutgalls, sulphur, bleaching powder or chloride of lime, indigo; quicksilver, raw or plated; acids, acetic, benzoic, boracic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, nitric, oxalic, pyroligneous and tartaric, and all other acids of every description used for chemical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for—be transferred to Schedule H.

And that salt of all kinds, berries, nuts, flowers, plants, and vegetables, used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; Brazil wood, brazilletto, and all other dyewoods in sticks; burr-stones, wrought or unwrought; codilla or tow of hemp or flax; fruits and vegetables, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for; garden seeds and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for; bolting-cloths; madder-root madder, ground or prepared; ice; animals of all kinds;—be transferred to Schedule I.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in Schedule I, imported from foreign countries in ships or vessels not of the United States, a duty of ten per centum *ad valorem*; and an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the rates of duty imposed by this act in respect to all merchandise not mentioned in Schedule I, which shall be imported from foreign countries on and after the 1st day of July aforesaid, in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That neither the duty of ten per centum *ad valorem*, nor the addition of ten per centum to the rates of duty aforesaid, shall be imposed on any goods, wares, and merchandise imported on and after the 1st of July aforesaid, in any ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage, and other charges.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported from foreign countries after the passage of this act, and be in the public stores on the 1st day of July aforesaid, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on the entry of any goods, wares, and merchandise imported on and after the 1st day of July aforesaid, the decision of the Collector of Customs at the port of importation and entry, as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any such goods, wares, and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the Collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically his grounds of objection thereto; and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and the said goods, wares, and merchandise shall be liable to duty or exempted therefrom accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid, on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the 1st day of July aforesaid, all provisions of existing laws which impose other rates of duty on imports than are imposed by this act, or which exempt from duty imports not exempted from duty by this act, shall be inoperative and void.

Mr. BOBBINS moved to take up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Agreed to by a vote of 96 against 85.

Cries of good, with considerable laughter from those opposed to the reduction of the Tariff.

Amid much confusion the Committee rose by a vote of 99 against 81.

Mr. PECKHAM thought they had done enough for one day, and moved for an adjournment. Adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

General HOUSTON will address the citizens of New-York at the request of the New-England Association, about the 20th inst.

HENRY T. BACKUS of Michigan, and WILLIAM A. COLLINS of New-York, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors.

No. 63—Schadner, Catherine, S. W. Lewis and *al.* claimants; appellants *vs.* Noah Dickenson and *al.*, was argued by Mr. CUTTING for the appellants, and submitted on printed argument by Mr. FIELD, for the appellees.

No. 66—James B. Peck and *al.* appellants *vs.* John Sanderson. Argument was commenced by Mr. CUTTING for the appellants.

There is considerable pressure upon Senators from the Representatives of New-York, who are against the confirmation of MILLER as Secretary of Legation at Peru. MILLER is charged with editing an Anti-Nebraska paper, and being a Van Burenite in 1848.

The New-York mails, behind time three hours, have just arrived.

The amount of drafts registered in the Treasury Department during the four weeks ending on the 3d instant, reached $4,469,516 45.

STATE AFFAIRS.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Feeling at the Capital.

EXPLANATIONS OF MEMBERS.

Resumption of Legislative Business.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1855.

There was, as you doubtless anticipated there would be, great rejoicing here, in Albany, upon the result of the Senatorial canvass. The friends of the principles so ably and so long advocated by Mr. SEWARD felt somewhat of the joy common to all interested in a great victory. What wonder, then, that they made manifest that joy through the cannon's mouth, illumined the sky with bonfires, filled the air with music, and interspersed all with a profusion of hearty, lusty cheers. A volunteer band serenaded the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. WEED and Mr. DAWSON, of the *Evening Journal*, Messrs. COLEMAN, BLATCHFORD, JIMMERSON, and others of the New-York delegation, and other distinguished members of the Senate and Assembly, at their various hotels. Congress Hall was crowded to excess with the happiest array of faces that I have ever met hereabouts. It was one general jubilee, into which Whigs, Hard-Shells and Soft-Shells entered heartily. Of course I except from this jubilant the chaplains of the Hindoo faith, and the special committees sent down to take in keeping the consciences of members, and to dictate who they should nominate for Senator. It was natural that they should feel bad—more nor less could be expected of them. They had staked character, position, conscience, honesty, religious principles, professions—they had yielded up all for the accomplishment of one single purpose—what wonder that realizing their bankruptcy, their entire want of capital for another campaign, they feel desponding and disconsolate. Far be it from me to expect aught else from them. I rather honor them that they take it so much at heart, and gathering therefrom hopes that grief will bring repentance—repentance reformation, and reformation peace. Strange hopes, hoping almost against hope.

Questions of privilege are the general orders to-day in the House. The debate on the floor pending the election of United States Senator, the public discussion outside of the Assembly Chamber, the denunciations of the press and the committees sent here to influence the votes of members, have caused more or personal feeling than can well be realized by those who have not witnessed the canvass.

At the opening of the House this morning, Mr. STEPHENS of Monroe, took occasion to deny the charge that had been made so broadly against him, that previous to the election he had pledged himself to vote against WM. H. SEWARD. He had never given any such pledge.

Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN also took occasion to deny some slanders and insinuations in which the organ of Know-Nothingism had indulged. He pronounced the statements made unqualified falsehoods.

Mr. MUNROE denied the truth of the statement that he was pledged against Mr. SEWARD previous to his election.

Mr. BOYNTON had always considered a man to be honored who was maligned in the *Herald*. But he desired to state distinctly that the statement was false so far as regarded himself.

Mr. CHURCHILL denied the truth of the statement. He had been elected in a Seward District as a Seward man.

Mr. WELLS—He was elected from Warren County—a County that he had loved from his earliest days, and whose men had honored him with their confidence in his advanced age. Many a Democrat in that noble County had given him their vote, because they believed he would do his duty as their representative on the floor of this House. He was put in nomination by a Whig Convention, and it was known, well known, that if he came here he would vote for WILLIAM H. SEWARD. It was false that he was put in nomination by an American party. He loved the principle, but he never would ostracise an American citizen, be he native born or foreign born. He would never lay the destroying hand upon a man who has done so much to secure benefits for the people, and to maintain their rights as has WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. RICKERSON repelled the charge against his integrity. He wished to be understood in the position which he occupied. Charges came from sources unworthy of his notice. He could justify his conduct before God and man. He went into one of these Know-Nothing lodges, blindfolded. He proceeded step by step; and as he progressed, he found many things in the Order which he abhorred, but which he hoped would be modified. While in the Council, he was nominated without his solicitation, by the Whig party of his district. He was endorsed by a Temperance Convention; but he never was the nominee of the Order. It made no nomination for that office.

Mr. J. C. PALMER was also in the list of traitors. He had pledged himself more than a hundred times; but always that he would vote for WILLIAM H. SEWARD; and he fulfilled his pledge yesterday.

Mr. FAIRCHILD was also in the list. He was known by all his constituents to be a SEWARD man. Very few but SEWARD men had voted for him—not a dozen. He came here a SEWARD man, had continued a SEWARD man, voted for SEWARD yesterday, and was a SEWARD man still. He had also received the nomination of the Temperance Convention.

Mr. VAN OSDOL was also in the list. He was nominated as a SEWARD man, by a SEWARD convention to vote for WILLIAM H. SEWARD; and he never had, by word, oath or promise, pledged himself to do otherwise. So much for his treason.

Mr. KNAPP was also in the list. He said he had always been a Whig, and, although he had not been very warm for Mr. SEWARD, until the enactment of the Nebraska iniquity, he admired him for his course on that subject. When before his constituents, he had declared himself for the return of Mr. SEWARD. The contrary assertion is false. He had been elected as a friend of Mr. SEWARD. He had voted for him yesterday, and in doing so he had carried out the views of nine-tenths of his constituents. He was also elected as a Maine Law man, and, if he lived, he should vote for that law.

Mr. C. P. JOHNSON also rose to a privileged question. He was also in the list of traitors. But he denied the charge. He had long been a friend of Mr. SEWARD, and gave, at some length, his reasons.

Mr. B. SMITH—In relation to the article in question, so far as my name is concerned, I pronounce it wholly and totally false, without the shadow of foundation. I came here independent on the question, and, sir, without seeking favor or distinction, and, without fear or reward, I have so acted.

Mr. MACHAN was also in the list. He never pledged himself to go against Mr. SEWARD. He was nominated by the Whigs and his views well known, and under this knowledge, they have elected him. He had neither regrets nor apologies for what he had done.

Mr. MAGUIRE said he also had been slandered by "Sam" Register, who accused him of having said that all Americans belonging to this order "should be taken out and shot." If he had so said, then he himself should be shot, for he was an American, 3,500 miles nearer America than he was. But he said no such thing, the charge was wholly false. Mr. M. would give this simple piece of advice to Sam *Register*—whose ancestor, "Uncle Sam," he thought very highly of—that is, if he would stop slandering him, he would ask the Governor to make him drill-sergeant, so as to fit him for the place of Adjutant-General, for which the Governor thought he was not fit. But he wouldn't do this if he continued to slander him.

RAISING THE GATES.

These little vexations being thus disposed of, the regular business was duly proceeded with. Members had made vast accumulations of all kinds of petitions, notices, motions, resolutions, bills, and like tired school boys they were glad of the privilege of rising in their places. How musical the old hailing cry of "Mr. Speaker," how exhilarating the responsive recognition of "The gentleman from Passamaquoddy." It was pleasant exceedingly, especially to find that the old voices had reposed only, not entirely died out, and not a little curious to look over the heap of documents that rounded up gradually on the Clerk's desk under these questions and replies.

From out of all these accumulations there is little to be gathered that can interest the busy inhabitants of the great City. Little they care how many rods wide the road shall be that divides the farm of Spriggins, or by what process of law Jones forces a recognition of his right to dam up the little brook that meanders between his and his neighbor's broad acres, I judge. The rural residents may have all these things to their own liking, so that the road is broad enough to give uninterrupted transit to the produce that must come to the 600,000 consumers on the Island of Manhattan. Sharing much of this indifference, I look over these notices that lead to bills, and the bills that lead to statutes, and can gather only the following items that seem to interest me, and that I fancy can interest the readers of the TIMES:

THE OLD SOLDIERS AGAIN.

This morning a petition was presented from the Soldiers of the War of 1812, asking an appropriation of $100,000, the estimated amount of the claims that have been presented by the officers and soldiers of the war, for losses in clothing, arms, military accoutrements or otherwise. The petition bears the signatures, I believe, of all the survivors of the war resident in the State.

LEGALIZING THE PRIMARIES.

The Judiciary Committee reported the bill for legalizing the primary elections in the City of New-York, back to the House, for its consideration, without expressing an opinion *pro* or *con*.

ALTERING THE CHARTER.

Mr. BLATCHFORD presented a petition from the Aldermen of New-York, accompanied by a bill to amend your Reform Charter. The proposed amendments have already been published in the City. I do not know whether they will be a positive cure for all your municipal ills, but I fancy "the sick man" cannot be much worse. Please look over the bill of particulars, and make a note of what is questionable.

POLICE CLERKS.

The Judiciary Committee made a favorable report on the bill to define the method and manner in which the Clerks of the Police Courts in the City of New-York should be appointed.

MENDING THE CODE.

The Judiciary Committee also reported the following amendments to the Code:

SECTION 114 is amended to read as follows;

SEC. 114. When a married woman is a party to an action, her husband must be joined with her, except that

1. When the action concerns her separate property, she may sue alone.

2. When an action is between herself and her husband, she may sue and be sued alone.

But where her husband cannot be joined with her, as herein provided, she shall prosecute or defend by her next friend. This action shall not apply where a married woman is either plaintiff or defendant in an action for absolute divorce.

SECTION 156 is amended as follows;

SEC. 156. The security shall be a written undertaking, executed by one or more sufficient sureties, approved by the County Judge or the Court below, or in the City of New-York, by a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to the effect that if judgment be rendered against the appellant, and execution be returned thereon unsatisfied, in whole or in part, the surety or sureties will pay the amount unsatisfied.

WANT TO GO OUT.

Not a few of the members want to visit their constituents. It would be well for their constituents if the visit should be protracted to the end of the session. Several that are tired out with their labors, asked and to-day obtained leave of absence, and there is to be a few more of the same sort to-morrow.

TAKING OF LEISURE.

The Senate had up to-day the subject of Lemmon, [illegible] between the States of New-York and Virginia. Mr. BROOKS took opportunity to say that he had something that he had intended to say about and previous to the election of United States Senator. In time, it would have been a bitter denunciation of Mr. SEWARD,—belated in its utterance, it is the snarls and the mouthings and the imprecations of a disappointed and chagrined combatant.

"Only that and nothing more,
Evermore."

Executive session broke up the thread of the discourse. It will be gathered up and the balance reeled off at an early day—possibly to-morrow.

SHARING THE SCHOOL MONEYS.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. HUTCHINS presented a bill to authorize the Schools established and maintained by the Brooklyn Association for the promotion of Industrial Schools in the city of Brooklyn, to participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund, in the same manner and degree as the Common Schools of the city of Brooklyn.

PROTECTING THE BIRDS.

By bill it is proposed to extend the provisions of the act for the protection of Birds in public cemeteries, to every place within the distance of two miles of the boundaries of the Greenwood Cemetery included in the County of Kings.

MAKING RAILROADS HONEST.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to prevent railroad companies from paying dividends out of capital, and to limit the amount of their indebtedness. It makes it unlawful for any railroad incorporated under, or by the laws of this State to declare or pay any dividend when their floating or funded debt exceeds five per cent. upon the amount of capital paid in; and no railroad company shall be allowed to declare or pay any dividends, except from the earnings of the road after the current expenses have been deducted—and all dividends declared shall be payable in cash, and not otherwise. No railroad company shall be allowed to contract an amount of indebtedness greater than the amount of its capital stock actually paid in.

MORE GAS.

Mr. BARR gave notice this morning of his intention to introduce a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Gas Company of the City and County of New-York.

STRIKING AT THE ROOT.

Mr. BARR gave notice of a bill, that if adopted, will be very apt to render the bill for the Suppression of Intemperance an unnecessary enactment. He seeks to prohibit the distilling of any and all kinds of grain. The motive for this bill is, I fancy, not so much a determination to prevent intemperance, as a desire to save to the poor the grain now destroyed in the manufacture of alcohol. Commendable at least.

THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

This morning sent a report in answer to a resolution of the Senate. During the past year they have received on deposits from 3,700 depositors ... $[illegible]

Amount paid to depositors	[illegible]
Interest received on Stock	[illegible]
Interest paid to Depositors	27,7[illegible] 17
Aggregate amount of Deposits Jan. 1 1855	[illegible] 17
Bonds and Mortgages held at the same date	[illegible]
Stock owned, (Utica city,)	[illegible]
Value of Banking House	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Expenses for the year	[illegible]

CHANGING NAMES.

The Senate passed the bill to change the names of several children from SHEW to HOUGHTON.

THE HARBOR.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbor was taken up and considered, and laid down a sin. J. B. S.

THE COLD WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE FROM 16 TO 44° BELOW ZERO

HEAVY FALLS OF SNOW.

Troubles in the City—Confusion on the Waters and the Railroads.

If the 6th was cold, the 7th was doleful. The temperature in this City, instead of moderating, increased in severity during the night of Tuesday. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the mercury marked *sixteen degrees below zero*, in a Broadway window. The air continued keen and cutting till noon, when snow began to fall heavily, and continued falling till midnight. The atmosphere was filled with driving sleet, while the wind blew a hurricane, piling the snow into drifts, and leaving bare patches, which remained only slippery and not snowy. A more uncomfortable, unhappy day could not have been devised.

THE RIVERS AND BAY.

The cold of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday has placed an effectual bar between the City and its suburbs. The Ferry-boats plying to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken and Staten Island, had much difficulty in making regular trips. Ice in the rivers and the Bay interfered with the navigation to such an extent that the Ferry-boats were in some cases unable to leave their slips. No connection with Quarantine took place during the day. The *Huguenot*, one of the Port Richmond boats, attempted to effect a landing at Quarantine, but was unable to do so. Livers in Brooklyn sighed wistfully for the delights of home as they wended their way dubiously towards the Ferry-houses. Several accidents were occasioned by the ice. The Revenue Cutter suffered damage, while lying at anchor off Quarantine, having dragged her anchors and been driven close in to the beach opposite Townsend's Dock (Staten Island.) The smack *Liberator*, lying at the dock between Stapleton and Quarantine, was cut through by the ice and sunk.

RAILROADS BLOCKADED.

The City Railroads, and those which centre here, were nearly blockaded in the course of the afternoon. The Hudson River cars came through with some difficulty, a short distance behind the regular time, bringing the Northern mail. The Southern mail got through in time. In the City, the Third-avenue Railroad Company cleared their track with snow-plows. The Sixth-avenue cars came to a stand-still in Varick-street; the passengers got out and walked. The omnibuses were densely packed.

WATER AND GAS.

Several fires occurred, which were not extinguished so speedily as usual, in consequence of the rapid freezing of the Croton in the hose. The gas burned feebly in several houses up-town, where a supply of spirits for the metres had been neglected. Croton-water pipes snapped, and there will be work for the plumbers to-day.

THE COLDEST YET.

We may safely conclude that this has been the coldest spell of weather with which New-York has been favored for years past. The East River presented the appearance of being enveloped in a dense fog, owing to the sleet. Beards and furs were white with hoar-frost. Street-peddlers deserted the thoroughfares; nobody ventured out who could possibly stay at home. At midnight, the snow lay a foot deep; in drifts, it was fully two feet deep in places.

At Twenty-eighth-street, (North River,) the thermometer at 7 A. M. indicated 8½° below zero. At 7½ o'clock, the mercury was 8° below. At 9 A. M. it had risen to zero. We have already stated the extreme—16° below—within the business limits of the City.

We find the following reminiscences floating about:

The nearest approach to the cold of Tuesday, of which we have any accessible record, was in January, 1835, when the thermometer marked seven degrees below zero. In February, 1836, there were five consecutive days of extreme cold, the range being from nine degrees above to four degrees below zero. At that time the North River was frozen fast, and people crossed on the ice. On the 5th of January, 1835, the temperature was six degrees below zero, and ice became jammed in the East River, so that people crossed on foot for some hours. Taking the average cold of Tuesday, which we can now report accurately, it was probably more intense than we have experienced for many years.

So intense was the cold on Tuesday night that a stage-driver, belonging to the Fifth-avenue Omnibus line, was *frozen to death on his box while driving* on a late return trip. His remains were conveyed to the residence of his family.

In Brooklyn, while a prisoner named DOGGERTY was being taken from the County Jail, Raymond-street, to Justice BLACKLEY'S Court, on Court-street, his nose and fingers were frozen severely.

The following shows the temperature at [illegible] for six years, on the days named:

February 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE COLD ELSEWHERE.

Reports by Telegraph from the North and East.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 7.—Thermometer ranged to-day from 5° to 12° below zero. Commenced snowing at 2 P. M.—now four inches deep.

TROY, Feb. 7.—Thermometer at 7 A. M., 19° below zero. The weather has been moderating during the day, and this evening the thermometer at zero, and we have a slight fall of snow. The mercury has not been above zero for two days.

ALBANY, Feb. 7, 10 P. M.—At sunrise here the thermometer stood at 20 degrees below zero; at 10 A. M., at 10 degrees below. Snow has been falling since 4 P. M. The wind is N. E.

UTICA, Feb. 7, 10 P. M.—At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer was at 24 degrees below zero. This evening the weather is rather more moderate. Snow is now falling, with considerable wind.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 7, 7 A. M.—The thermometer here at 7 A. M. marked 28° below zero. This afternoon the weather moderated. Snow is now falling freely with a strong northwest wind.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 7, 10 P. M.—In this city at 6 o'clock this morning, the thermometer indicated 20° below zero. At 6 P. M., with the weather moderating, snow began to fall. The thermometer now stands at 4° above zero.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7, 10 P. M.—Late in the afternoon we had a slight fall of snow. The thermometer stood at 12° below zero. To-night it is much more moderate.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Feb. 7.—Snowing all day, and drifting. Thermometer 3° below.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Eight inches of snow. Thermometer at zero.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Feb. 7.—Snowing fast. Thermometer 5° above zero.

SALEM, N. J., Feb. 7.—Thermometer 4° below zero, and snow to a depth of four inches has now fallen.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Much colder this morning, and snowing rapidly. Thermometer ranged from zero to 4° below in the outskirts of the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The Delaware is choked with ice, so much so that the Ferry boats can cross with difficulty. In some places persons are walking upon it.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—It has been snowing all day, and is now about six inches deep and greatly drifted. Wind is subsiding and it is slightly moderated. The river is tight opposite the city, and a number of persons have crossed on the ice. The ferry boats come through the channel, but with much difficulty.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7.—Snowing rapidly; commenced at day-light.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Last night was the coldest experienced here for many years. To-day it has been snowing since morning. It is now moderate now. Thermometer 10° above zero.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Weather excessively cold. Snowing here all night, and the snow still continues.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Weather cold. The sky is overcast, and it has been snowing most all day. We had hail this afternoon, but the air has moderated, and now there is a prospect of rain. Thermometer about 20° above zero.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7—10 P. M.—After snowing heavily here all day the weather began to moderate. It is now raining hard.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7—10 P. M.—The weather here has not been very cold to-day, but exceedingly unpleasant. There have been occasional falls of dry snow, which drifting easily, keeps all the Railroads uncertain and interrupted.

DETROIT, Feb. 7—10 P. M.—It is moderately cold here. We had a slight fall of snow during the day.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Feb. 7.—Thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning 10° below zero. At 9 o'clock 4° below.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Thermometer at 6 o'clock this morning 18° below zero. At midnight on the corner of State and Washington streets, it was 19° below.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Weather growing mild. Thermometer 12° below zero at sundown; a heavy snow-storm commenced at 8 o'clock. Portions of the Harbor are frozen solid; the Channel, however, remains open, and there is no detention of vessels.

BOSTON, Feb. 7—6 o'clock.—Thick snow storm. Weather moderate.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7.—19° below zero.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7.—The river, which was opened by the recent warm weather, is now closed again as far as Hartford.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7.—Weather very cold. Snowing heavily since 5 o'clock.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Feb. 7.—The thermometer here is 35° degrees below zero. At Burlington, 30° below; at Keene, N. H., 29° below, and at Concord, 22° below.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Feb. 7—7 A. M.—Thermometer 20° below zero.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Feb. 7.—30° below zero.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 7.—Thermometer 30° below zero.

ISLAND POINT, Vt., Feb. 7.—30° below zero.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 7—8 A. M.—Thermometer now 20° below zero.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 7—7 A. M.—Thermometer now stands 22° below zero.

GORHAM, N. H., Feb. 7.—37° below zero.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 7.—[illegible] below zero.

WEST RANDOLPH, Vt., Feb. 7—7 A. M.—Thermometer 44° below zero. The coldest day known here for the last forty-five years.

CALAIS, Me., Feb. 7.—Thermometer 34° below zero.

EASTPORT, Me., Feb. 7.—Extremely cold, with indications of snow.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 7.—Different thermometers range from 27° to 35° below.

BANGOR, Feb. 7.—Clear and very cold. Little change since morning.

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 7.—40° below zero.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 7.—Thermometer 16° below.

PORTLAND, Feb. 7.—Weather moderating with indications of snow.

QUEBEC, Feb. 7—9 A. M.—Thermometer 30° below zero in the lower town, and 26° in the upper town.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7—9 A. M.—Thermometer 30° below zero.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—Thermometer 24° below zero.

BELLEVILLE, Canada, Feb. 7.—Thermometer 16° below zero.

BYETOWN, Canada, Feb. 7.—40° below.

KINGSTON, Canada, Feb. 7.—25° below zero.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Feb. 7.—Thermometer 30° below.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 7.—20° below zero.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 7.—30° below.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 7.—At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer was 18° below zero, at 9 o'clock 6°.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Feb. 7.—Weather clear and calm. Thermometer 2° above zero.

PICTOU, N. S., Feb. 7.—4° below zero.

☞ The Society of the New-York Hospital acknowledge the receipt of $5,000 from D. H. NEVINS, executor, being the amount of a legacy from RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased, late a Governor of the Hospital.

[illegible] TRIED ON HIS TRAVELS.

[illegible] of the Palace—The Grand Duke [illegible] Before the party was over—The Will of the Emperor—Italian Opera, [illegible] &c., &c.

Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

The festivities of Florentine fashion for the Winter were inaugurated on New-Year's evening, by a ball at the Palace. This building, as you know, is of historical note, having been founded early in the fifteenth century, by the vaunting LUCA PITTI, the opponent and rival of the MEDICI. He boasted that he would rear an edifice the court of which should contain the whole palace of his adversaries. Like many other buildings begun in ostentation, it ended in humiliation. Mr. PITTI undertook a house, for wiser or at least more daunting men to live in. It has in modern times undergone various modifications, and is now a clever second-rate residence for the sovereign. In proportions, solidity and [illegible], it is perhaps unequaled, but the color and cut of the stones give it the appearance of a prison or of some temple of the Inquisition. Still it is to me more palatial than the Tuileries, which might be a long and somewhat pretentious rope-walk. It is, after all, more known for the superb gallery of pictures it contains, than for its enshrining of the Grand Duke LEOPOLD II.

Americans desirous of being presented to this potentate and of attending a series of court balls, would, under ordinary circumstances, apply to their representative. But there is none of any grade whatever in Florence, except Mr. HAWES, whom nobody knows, and who rejoices in the title of United States Commercial Agent. He has no exequatur, and is recognized in no degree whatever by the Government. However, American travelers usually have a banker, and this banker is nine times out of ten Mr. MCQUAY, whose partner, by the way, was sometime ago exiled from Tuscany for circulating the Protestant Bible. Mr. MCQUAY makes out a list of applicants, and forwards it to the Chamberlain, who draws up the invitations in accordance with it. Everything goes smoothly enough, except that instead of being introduced by a countryman, you are introduced by an Italian, to whom you have introduced yourself in the antechamber. The Chamberlain, and indeed the Grand Duke and his family, on all these occasions speak to foreigners exclusively in French.

Some half a dozen rooms were open to the guests; the whole assembly consisted of about 400 persons. Three of the rooms have been fitted up recently, and were displayed on this occasion for the first time. One is upholstered with green, one with red, and one with blue and gold damask. Though small, they vie with the best apartments in the Tuileries in taste and magnificence of embellishment. All the furniture are products of Tuscan industry except the carpets, which are French exquisites. In the green-room is a cabinet of mosaic, of wonderful cost and beauty. In the blue-room the chandelier, of carved wood thickly gilt, excited universal admiration, certainly enhancing, in the grace of its forms and the general splendor of its effect, everything of the kind I have ever seen. The frames of the mirrors, fourteen inches wide, exhibit groups of human figures, flowers, fruit, foliage, exquisitely carved and so gilded as to appear solid gold. I imagine an artisan may, by its own manufactures alone, could surpass this suite of rooms in point of furniture and ornaments.

The reception took place in the red-room, the fire of the apartment giving to all present a somewhat infernal glow. Several ever-fat and florid ladies seemed to be in purgatory. The assembly, taken together, could not be said to present a regal aspect; it was not in appearance more than grand ducal. There was a large supply of little Austrian officers, in white pantaloons; a sprinkling of the Guard Noble, with crimson coats, having long pigtails and the appearance of silver lace; here and there a furred Hungarian and a red-bodied John Bull, with old diplomats, old Counts, old Princes, harlequined with crosses, ribbons and orders. Among the ladies were several Italian grandesses, and Austrian and Italian notabilities, with sonorous titles and historical souvenirs—all making very lean pretensions to beauty. There were about twenty Americans—the greater part ladies—numerous gentlemen having receded at the last moment, owing to their inability to buy, and their unwillingness to hire, a Court dress. Our lady women did not vie with the ladies of the Court in diamonds, but diamonds were of little account in comparison with the beauty which shone from the American corner—beauty of face and feature, mind—not beauty of health and of form, in which our young ladies are sadly deficient. They seem to want to enough to possess the charms given by nature, and neglect the requirement of those dependent upon exercise, diet, regularity, and a systematic course of bodily training. However, the American corner was a handsome corner, and I do not mean to deliver a lecture just now upon the misapprehension of physical principles and the neglect of out-door. Let us speak of the Grand Duke.

LEOPOLD II. is a man of fifty-five years, of ordinary height and ordinary appearance. He has grizzly, straight hair, parted and combed from to his head; his whiskers are a little bushy; his eye is pale and downcast, with spasmodic up-lifting of the lid, and sly, [illegible] expression. At a little distance, his face seems rather pockered and [illegible], but when he approaches and [illegible] upon his [illegible], he looks smooth enough. I have often noticed this kind of transformation in [illegible]. However, he might have been Mr. Jones, or Lawyer White, or Squire Pearson, or Deacon Barnard, provided they were dressed in a blue frock coat, so there is no [illegible] Beauty, the [illegible], with a little gold lace, a few stars, and a broad red sash.

The Grand Duchess is of the Naples family, and like all whom I have seen of that stock, is fair and light complexioned, with a prominent roman nose, and a general expression of sharpness. She was well powdered with diamonds and looked greatly and disagreeably [illegible].

The heir-apparent, Arch-Duke of Tuscany, is an awkward boy of about twenty, with a [illegible] gait. There is another younger Duke, but I did not notice him, and indeed I think it likely he was put to bed before the party [illegible].

The Duchess of Leuchtenberg was very easy, quiet and [illegible], and looked divinitage the [illegible] of a prison [illegible] of the Tuileries. There was less, also, of the look of constraint, uneasiness and perspiration, among the nobility and official portion of the guests, than [illegible] on such occasions. Many of them [illegible] Court [illegible] in [illegible] dresses, [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] and

NEW-YORK CITY.

Anti-Slavery Lecture, by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

On Tuesday evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, RALPH WALDO EMERSON delivered the eleventh of the course of Anti-Slavery Lectures before the New-York Anti-Slavery Society. There was a good attendance.

We sit here, he began, the third generation since our forefathers instituted the system of Slavery. The subject, he knew, was exhausted—honest men were getting tired of crying thief. That Slavery was a withering curse was unquestioned. It was a disease—a canker-sore eating into the vitals of the State; and when disease politic thus is present, a high state of general health cannot exist; and yet, known to be a disease, it was permitted. A Republic, too, professing to secure the greatest good of the greatest number, permitted it. Moreover, as though these poor people did not suffer enough, and were not plundered enough, a law was required to strip them even more.

This national law, made in time of weakness, enacted in complicity, was revived and had been made most stringent. It had become valid. Men, vaccinated citizens, abetted the law. The Courts set to catch the slave and bring him back. But strongly guarded as is Slavery, and lawed into constitutionality, it will yield at last. Purging is needed—the utmost permeating purging. To think, too, to find it here in our sunlight—in the land of schools—in the land of sermons—under the eye and protection of a Government in other respects most advanced and perfect in human progress.

The tone of society, the speaker continued, and the tone of the press on Slavery were an index of the general pulse. It was a society without faith, without aim, and skepticisms were scattered broadcast. Look at the young men growing up under this society. Many, liking to have something to do worthy of their high aspirations, shrink into the niche of some Government office, and wither, die of inanition. Of head, of intellect, there was enough; but, alas! it was perverted. Punsters there were, and not keen wits; rhymesters, and not poets; surface men, and not thinkers—originators. Great souls, broad cosmopolitan minds were needed. Time was when a heroic soul, enamored of the right, aspired to the attainment of the beautiful and true. Our young men do not reach to realities. Their opera glasses take within their scope shows only. We send our boys to the university—but learn they there that that fits them for life? Are they the stronger for it? The Speaker, after showing the importance of proper education and proper direction to the aims of young men and their bearing upon the solution of great State problems and the future destinies of the country, entered upon a long review of the present dominant political parties. They inspired, he said, no hope. Leading matters—the abolition of Slavery foremost—were not urged. [illegible] was the motto. Politics had run very low; gentlemen of character keep aloof. It was becoming, in fact, if not already so, discreditable to meddle therewith. Merchants believe in nothing but trade; they loll in republican chairs; lay on luxurious lounges in our Tremonts, our Astors, our Girards; telegraph their wishes, their money commands, and this satisfies. So with the other pursuits. A few only venture into the actual pool—they talk little, big, much—get office and are shunned.

The introduction of human slavery into the United States was characterized by the speaker in the continuation of his remarks, as occurring at a period of lamentable occultation—a deed effected in ignorance. A lengthy description followed of the time of such introduction, the gradual growth of the institution, with various compromises introduced for its mitigation and tolerance. The Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Law and Nebraska bill were dwelt upon with specialty and effect. He did not wonder that vulgar men applauded and upheld the Fugitive Slave Law. Judges striving to make it practical were denounced in unmeasured terms. An immoral law, he said, was on its very face void. Acts of the English Parliament, technically deemed omnipotent, had long been found to be ultimated as to their effect by the common law, or in other words by common justice. It was absurd to enact a crime as right. The question in New-York was, not as to the right of the law, but was it constitutional. Judges feared collision with the Courts. Real Judges were not on the bench—God-like persons who loved the right. But the Fugitive Slave law, and their manifolds, said the lecturer, though they might temporarily injure, would not be prolonged in their sway. When public men fail, private men will take the Government in their own hands. The sinews of the hearts of valiant men become weapons. The lecturer proceeded to show that through regard for terms the people were swindled out of their liberties. The settlement of the Slavery question was referred to in conclusion. Society, he said, was no fiction—men inspire each other—the masses may become inspired with great aims—they are becoming inspired with the importance of the abolition of Slavery in the United States. Ere long men will be brought hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder to accomplish such end. Let a negotiation be once entered into—every acre of the United States would willingly be contributed—each State would combine in individual effort—the rich would give of their riches—the poor of their mites—a chimney tax would be raised and every effort and sacrifice accounted nothing in the magnitude and glory of the result to be attained. There is a Divine Providence [illegible]—men see it—and hope.

After the lecturer sat down, in response to unanimous calls from the audience, HORACE GREELEY, Esq., briefly addressed the meeting.

Morrisania Railroad Meeting.

A meeting of delegates, appointed by villages on the line of the Harlem Railroad, was held at the Irving House, in Lower Morrisania, Tuesday evening last. Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, Messrs. STEVENS & STURN, of Mount Vernon; WIEL & KURTH, of West Mount Vernon; FRASER & McDONALD, of Upper Morrisania; ALEXANDER, of Fairmount; STILLMAN, of Morrisania; MERRITT & AUSTIN, of Melrose; and others, were present.

Mr. MERRITT, of Melrose, was called to the Chair, and Mr. STILLMAN, of the *Westchester County Journal*, officiated as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that Directors of the Harlem Bridge Company would like to meet a Committee of the people above Harlem Bridge, with a Committee of their own.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to confer with the Harlem Bridge Company, with a view to securing a free transit over Harlem River by inhabitants of Westchester County. Carried.

Messrs. Alexander, Stillman and Fraser were appointed such a Committee.

Mr. WEEKS, on being called upon for information, stated that the Harlem Bridge Company were in favor of making it, with certain arrangements, a free bridge, and many were willing to give their stock to insure this result. Those who do not favor the project would sell their stock for the original price, with seven per cent. interest for three years.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that the views of citizens of Mount Vernon were to form Associations in the villages of those in favor of a new road; and they further believe, the road should and will be built at a cost of not more than citizens have to pay to existing companies in three or four years. We are asked if it will pay interest on capital invested. I think it will. Let us make the shares five—not for stock-jobbing purposes—and it will pay. A five per cent. assessment on real estate would yield 500 per cent. in the increase in the value of property; this would be more than four times the cost of building the road, otherwise the [illegible] will be more than *six times* the cost. Profit should be found in bringing inhabitants to the villages. Fifteen years ago the cry of "humbug" to the plan of creating villages now existing was raised, but it was just as truly advisable to construct another road now as it then was to originate the villages. The people by making a combination, can succeed. We should not submit to have the value of our property decreased by such injustice as the Harlem Company contemplate; let us [illegible], and by mutual conference gain strength, and after ascertaining that strength, then act. Railroad companies have their [illegible] out, who cry "humbug" as of old; but "where there is a will there is a way." Let the Committees already appointed confer with their friends, to gradually add [illegible] [illegible] nancy of our villages. We cannot depend upon existing companies; they may promise, but we do not know whether they will perform.

A separate road to meet the Second-avenue road from New-Rochelle can be run with one train, two locomotives, a conductor and a few brakemen, at one-half the expense of running the Harlem Railroad.

Mr. STILLMAN proposed that books should be provided to enter the names of those in favor of a new road, and the amount of their subscriptions.

Mr. ALEXANDER said the citizens of Fairmount were not convinced of the feasibility of building a new road. They were willing to make some *fair* arrangement with the Harlem Company, but if this is not possible, they would join the New-Rochelle Company. He was not specially deputized to speak for all, but believed this to be the general sentiment. He and his neighbors were opposed to making war on the Harlem Railroad Company, and would take no action until it was ascertained what would be the action of the new Board of Directors.

Mr. STEVENS would not counsel rash action, but believed the permanent prosperity of villages required a new road.

Mr. STURN remarked that it had been deemed advisable that villagers would not act until they were obliged, but steps must be taken to prevent future oppression. We must combine, beginning with those communities not yet aggrieved. He moved to appoint a Committee of three to confer with the Second and Third-avenue Railroads, and make a proposition with reference to the new Railroad and the number of shares which can be subscribed for in the villages, and ascertain what facilities they would afford to such a scheme. Passed.

Messrs. Stevens, Bogart, with the privilege of adding a third, were appointed such Committee.

A gentleman from Harlem remarked that the old Companies were a broken reed to lean upon, and the villagers should build a road even, if for a temporary purpose. The Second and Third-avenue Cars run down to the City Hall about as quick as the Harlem trains. Special trains on the Second-avenue will run as quick as the Harlem trains, and the Second and Third-avenue Companies would join in aiding villagers to build a new road. Such a road would increase the value of property in four-fold ratio. The road should be built, if for no other purpose, to bring and keep the Harlem Company to terms.

After some desultory conversation, Mr. STILLMAN offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Directors of the Harlem Railroad Company and offer as the ultimatum of citizens the following proposition: That the yearly commutation from Morrisania shall be, for two trains each way per day, $25; for the first six months, $20; and for the second, $15; and for other villages in the same proportion; leaving to the discretion of Directors the charge for commutation on all the trains.

Messrs. Merritt, Stillman and Kurth were nominated such Committee.

On motion of Mr. AUSTIN, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Secretary, to receive the reports of Committees.

Fire Department Committee.

The Fire Department Committee of the Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman HOWARD in in the Chair.

Petition of John Guest, exempt fireman, for a discharge certificate.

Mr. Guest stated that he joined Engine Co. No. 16 in Jan. 1831; served nearly three years, when the engine was given to another company. He then did active duty with Engine Co. No. 7 for his full time, but neglected to take out his certificate.

The above facts were substantiated by Mr. Baker, an old fireman, and ex-foreman of Engine Co. No. 6, and Mr. Watson, of Engine Co. No. 16.

The Committee reserved their decision, in order to examine the Firemen's Register.

Petition of Hose Company No. 46, to be reinstated in the Fire Department.

This Company became disbanded by neglect of the officers to send in the usual return, according to law.

The Committee agreed to reinstate the members of said Company, with the exception of those who are not 21 years of age, and, consequently, ineligible.

Application of Engine Companies Nos. 23 and 33, to have the engine of Engine Company No. 18, lately disbanded, assigned to them.

The Committee decided to refer the matter to the Chief Engineer, with power, there being numerous applications for said engine.

In consequence of several alarms of fire during the day and evening, the Committee were compelled to adjourn until the regular meeting night.

The Hard-Shells.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican Young Men's (Hard-Shell) Committee for 1855 was held at No. 663 Broadway last evening. JAS. PARKER, Esq., of the Fifteenth Ward, presided as Chairman *pro tem.*, and Messrs. JOHN KING, of the Twenty-first Ward, and ARTHUR D. CREIGHTON, of the Eighth Ward, were chosen Secretaries *pro tem.* After the transaction of some preliminary business, the meeting, on motion of C. GODFREY GUNTHER, adjourned over to Monday next, at the same place, when the Committee will be permanently organized.

Mayor's Black Book.

The keen-cutting, nipping weather of yesterday, with the mercury 16° below zero, did not chill the ardor of citizens intent on the work of reform. As usual the Complaint Book was in demand.

G. Wather, a German, complains that Dreyer & Kaufman, keepers of an intelligence office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the basement, have defrauded him out of $1 by false representations, and are in the habit of thus entrapping persons seeking employment in the City. The Mayor caused the money to be refunded and the license revoked.

James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, complains of the crowd of newsboys and loafers that congregate around the doors of the office, blocking up the doors; and also that the Police neglect their duty by not driving said boys and rowdies away.

That groups of disorderly young men collect at the corner of Third-avenue and East Twenty-fourth-street, to the great annoyance of the neighbors.

That the yard and premises No. 109 Stanton-street is in a very unhealthy condition, and is kept so in violation of the City ordinances.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, is constantly encumbered with a quantity of ashes and garbage, rendering it almost impassable.

That the hydrant in Broome-street, corner of Bowery, has been raised several inches above the sidewalk, and is a stumbling block to every person passing that way.

That the alley-way in the rear of Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Sullivan-street, is rendered extremely filthy by the occupants throwing dirt of all kinds into the street.

That the gangways behind the basements of Essex Market, fronting Grand-street, are in such an awful condition that it is almost impossible for the occupants of said premises to get water from the hydrant located therein, the gangway being used by the market people as a privy.

That Nos. 161, 163, 165 and 167 are vacant lots and unfenced, where a large quantity of ashes are deposited every day, which are no sooner thrown down than a battalion of German rag and coal pickers attack them, filling the air with dust, almost blinding persons as they pass along.

That the iron covers of the vault before the *Sun* office, in Nassau-street, are slippery and dangerous to life.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen....FEB. 7.

The President, DANIEL D. CONOVER, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS:

Of various persons to have the lamps lighted in the streets during the entire night. Of Burr, Wakeman and others, for grant to lay gas pipes, &c. Of Watts Brady, for a well and pump in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues. Of Baltic Hose Company No. 35, for donation to repair loss sustained by fire. Of F. G. Clarke and others, to place a culvert at the southeast corner of Twenty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. Of foreman of Engine Company No. 34, to have engine altered. Of Engine Company No. 51, for a new engine and house. Of Dennis French and others, to have the New City Hall built in Madison-square. Of David D. Blanorts, Jr., and others, to have Gansevoort-street filled up from Tenth to Thirteenth-avenues.

CENTRE MARKET DRILL-ROOM.

Of A. S. Vosburgh and others, of the 71st Regiment, asking appropriations for repairs of Centre Market Drill-room. Referred.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Of the Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, for increased facilities and accommodations to carry out the object of that institution. Referred.

Of sundry persons, to discontinue or suspend the opening of Eleventh-avenue.

RESOLUTIONS.

Councilman MATHER—That the counsel for the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to prepare and send to this Board a proper form for subpoena and such other papers as he shall think will be needed, under the recent Act, to enable the Common Council to take testimony. Adopted.

Councilman [illegible]—To repair pavements in Thirty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues. Referred.

PORTRAIT OF EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Councilman MATHER—To appropriate $500 for a full length portrait of Ex-Governor Seymour, the same to be placed in the Governor's Room of the City Hall. Adopted.

THE POOR AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Councilman FLOYD—That the Committee on celebrating Washington's Birthday provide a dinner on that occasion for 600 of our poor respectable and aged citizens. Referred.

THE CORPORATION A GAS COMPANY.

Councilman PINCKNEY—Requesting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to what action may be necessary to enable the Common Council to purchase the mains, &c., &c., of the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies. Adopted.

GARBAGE.

Councilman SEELY—That the owners of tenement houses be compelled to keep one or more garbage boxes in front of each tenement house, and that an ordinance be passed punishing the theft or destruction of said boxes, and that the Committee on Cleaning Streets be directed to report a suitable form of box to be used. Referred.

CLINTON MARKET.

Councilman WAINRIGHT—That all permits given to stands in that part of Clinton Market known as the shed over Spring-street walk be annulled, and that he keep said part of the Market for the accommodation of country people bringing produce for sale. Referred.

Councilman WANDELL—That the Street Commissioner furnish a list of persons employed by him, the prices paid for the different kinds of such service, the wages paid Inspectors, and the nature and remuneration of such employment. Laid over.

Councilman HART—To repair dock at the foot of Eleventh-street. Referred.

NEW BUILDING IN THE PARK.

Councilman VAN COTT—That the Board of Supervisors be authorized to erect a suitable building between the present Hall of Records and the building on the northeast corner of the Park—the same to be used by the Surrogate or Comptroller. Referred.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

Councilman PINCKNEY—To appoint a Special Committee to superintend the exhibition of the Steam Fire Engine. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to Friday.

Board of Education.

The first regular meeting of the Board of Education, under their new organization, was held yesterday at 5 o'clock, at the Hall of the Board. WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., President, in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were received, and referred to appropriate Committees:

From the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, nominating ANDREW BRUNER as Trustee of said Ward. From the Tenth Ward, nominating JACOB RAYNOR. From the Twelfth Ward, two communications, nominating respectively HENRY PATTERSON and JAMES DALLIS.

REPORTS.

Of Auditing Committee, submitting $82 22 for sundry expenses. Adopted. Of Committee on Finance, recommending an appropriation of $40,000 for support of Ward Schools during the ensuing year. Of same Committee, submitting $90,000, amount of payments estimated necessary to be paid on and after the 10th of February, inst. Reports adopted. Of Committee on Supplies, soliciting an appropriation of $12,000 for the Book Depository. Referred to Finance Committee. Of Committee on Repairs, recommending $2,000 appropriation for the shop. Referred as the above.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Resolution that the Principals of the Ward Schools report the number and condition of books in use in the department under their charge. Referred to Committee on Course of Studies.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOARD.

The Finance Committee submitted a report as to appropriations for School purposes during the ensuing year, and recommended for adoption the following resolutions submitted at the last regular meeting of the Board, and then laid on the table:

Resolved, That the sum of $92,840 61 be reserved and set apart out of the School moneys of 1855, to meet the balances of appropriations made prior to the 1st of January, 1855.

Resolved, That the sum of $300,000 be hereby reserved and set apart from the school moneys of the year 1855 for the payment of salaries of teachers and janitors in the Ward Schools, to be paid only in accordance with the by-laws of the Board, and pursuant to appropriations.

Resolved, That the sum of $206,500 be reserved and set apart for the following named purposes, to be paid only pursuant to appropriations, to wit:

For the support of the Free Academy	[illegible]
For the support of the Normal Schools	5,000
For the support of the Evening Schools	25,000
For salaries of Superintendents and Assistants	[illegible]
For salaries of Clerk of the Board and Assistants	7,000
For salaries of Superintendent of School Buildings	1,500
For Rent of Premises occupied for School purposes	10,000
For Repairs of the Free Academy	1,000
For incidental expenses of Ward Schools, including current repairs	60,000
For purchase of Supplies, Books, Stationery, &c.	55,000
Total	$206,500

The whole amount of the appropriation for 1855 therefore remaining, after deducting these sums, it will be perceived, amounts to but $110,111 16 to be disbursed for purposes not already contracted for.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

Mr. GREEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk, under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, prepare and present to the Board at every meeting, a statement in tabular form, showing in a clear and intelligible manner:

1. The amount designated by the annual estimate for each specific object.
2. The amount appropriated by the Board up to the time the statement is presented for each specific object.
3. The amount actually expended at the time the statement is presented for each object.
4. The balance unappropriated.
5. The balance unexpended.
6. Whether, and if so, what surplus or deficiency is probable in the amount estimated for any particular object, to be based on developments which may be made up to the time such statement is presented.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. SMITH moved its reference to the Finance Committee.

Mr. GREEN stated the object of the resolution to be to enable the Board at each meeting to understand definitely how its finances stood, and to be guided accordingly in any proposed appropriations.

Mr. SHANNON said that during the past year aspersions had been frequent outside, charging inconsiderate and excessive appropriations. It was well to let it be understood that the present Board used every precaution to resist undue expenditures.

Mr. SMITH thought it best the Finance Committee should pass upon the matter first, and report the necessity, if any, and advantages of such a tabular statement.

The motion to refer prevailed.

PIANOS IN THE SCHOOLS.

A prolonged discussion arose on this subject consequent upon the presentation of a resolution by Commissioner HIBBARD, that the President refrain from signing checks for the payment of any Piano-forte in the schools under the charge of the Board unless previously ordered by the Board. Referred to Committee on Course of Studies.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. WEST, and, together with the entire subject as to furnishing Pianos to the Ward Schools, referred to a Special Committee.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five be appointed to ascertain and report to the Board the number of Schools or Departments under the jurisdiction of the Board not having Piano-fortes, and the probable cost for furnishing such Schools with the same.

The Chairman named as the Committee, Messrs. West, Fowler, Hibbard, Rutherford, Underhill.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Charge of Fitting Out a Slaver.

Before United States Commissioner Morton.

The following additional evidence was elicited yesterday in the case of Wm. C. Valentine, who stands charged with fitting out the slaver *Julia Moulton* from this port:

Henry A. W. Barclay, a witness for the defendant, cross-examined by the District Attorney—I reside at my father's house, No. 1 College-place; I am not engaged in any business at present; my business is that of a ship-builder; when last engaged I took the contract for building a schooner, as I understand, for the Dominican Government; I made the contract with Messrs. H. C. Rossiter & Co., No. 11 Beaver-street; she was completed eight or nine months ago; she was built at Williamsburg; since then I have been attending to my own business, sometimes with family affairs, sometimes at farming, and sometimes with shipbuilders; I have made applications to foreign governments to get contracts; I have known witness Wills by that name since November last; I made my acquaintance with him at the end of 1849 or beginning of 1850, under another name, which I have forgotten; he introduced himself to me as Wills in November last; I first saw him on board of a British brig, the name of which I forget; by referring to books I can give you her name; she was lying at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; to my knowledge she was lying there four or five days, during which time I furnished repairs for her; I first made Mr. Valentine's acquaintance when working on the bark *Neptune*, in November, [illegible]; he was introduced to me on board of her; she was lying at the foot of Beach-street; she was a vessel of 250 or 300 tons.

Q.—What was the amount of your bill for repairs on the *Glamorgan*? A.—There was one bill of $41 or $42; I was never paid for those repairs; I was formerly in the habit of going to Mr. Valentine's store when I had business; I used to buy stores of him to send to my farm; Mr. Valentine has collected bills for me against Australian ships; I have been at Mr. Valentine's house four times since my first acquaintance, and have seen Mr. Valentine there; Mr. Valentine and I went in the cars from Jersey City to New-Brunswick, and from thence took horses and carriage to my farm; he went with me twice; I am on fair terms of acquaintance with Mr. Valentine; the conversation which I stated I had with Wills was at the City Hall Billiard-room, in Barclay-street; it was in the after part of the day; in the conversation Wills referred to the testimony he gave in the case of Capt. Smith; we went that night to Thomas Faulkner's, an eating saloon in Howard-street.

Capt. William A. Blanchard, a witness for the defendant, cross-examined by Mr. McKeon—I have known Mr. Valentine since last May or June; I have been in the habit of going to his store in relation to the *Extra*, a vessel which I sailed for him; she sailed to Jamaica; I made only one voyage for him; the voyage was concluded in August last; I have visited his store several times since; since then I had charge of the *Monserrati* and put her in repair; she was owned by Wm. A. Chapman; I have not sailed any vessel since; aside from the preparation of the *Monserrati* for sea, I have not been engaged in any business; she was prepared for sea in September last.

Q.—Was there not in Mr. Valentine's office a picture of the vessel called the *Extra*? A.—There was.

Q.—What was her size? A.—About 105 tons.

Q.—What was her build? A.—She was a brig.

Q.—What became of her? A.—She left New-York and went to Baltimore, as I saw by the papers; I know she was sold; the purchasers were Lowbacher and Scheffer; I have seen her reported since in Vera Cruz; there were conversations about my going into her again with Mr. Valentine; I expected to go into her again; I expected to go to Baltimore and Jamaica with her, after the *Monserrati* was ready for sea, and after the *Extra* was sold I was in the habit of going to Valentine's office; I had no business transactions with him; I do not know the Portuguese Consul; I have been at Mr. Valentine's house; I never saw the Portuguese Consul, except when he was a witness on the stand in the case of Captain Smith; I have seen foreigners at Mr. Valentine's office; I attended the trial of Captain Smith from day to day; I cannot say whether I saw Mr. Valentine from day to day, but I saw him, I think, once during the trial at the Court; I don't think I have had any conversations with Mr. Valentine either before or after the trial about Captain Smith; Captain Smith had, as my uncle told me, been mate with him, and it was on that account that I took an interest in the trial, and attended as I did others; I am not employed either directly or indirectly by Mr. Valentine; I am in the habit of going to see Mr. Valentine still; my uncle keeps a store next door to him, and I visit one place as often as another; I saw Mr. Wills first in Mr. Valentine's office; I saw him several times there; Mr. Valentine never told me that there had been any difficulty between him and Wills; the conversation I had with Wills was near Pier No. 13 or No. 14 in South-street.

Q.—How long did the conversation continue? A.—About 15 or 20 minutes.

Q.—Did you report the conversation? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Was Wills very angry? A.—Not particularly—he appeared vexed.

Q.—At what? Q.—I don't know, or did not at that time.

Q.—When did you first tell Mr. Valentine? A.—I don't know as I ever told him.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation with Mr. V. about the Slave-trade? A.—I never had, except when I commenced it.

Adam P. Pentz, for the defence, sworn—I am one of the firm of Poole, Pentz & Gein, shipping notaries, and I reside in Tenth-street; I know the witness, James Wills, but I did not know his name before I read the trial of Capt. Smith; I have no personal acquaintance with him, but have known him for several years; I do not know that I was present when he shipped as mate of the *Julia Moulton*; I know he did ship as her mate; I recollect of his calling for his advance wages at our office after he had shipped; I refused to give it to him without he gave security that he would go in the vessel; I was not present when the advance wages were paid afterwards; they were paid by our cashier when I was out; I returned in the afternoon and found the money was paid; the cashier is since deceased; he died about two months since; I never saw Wills and Mr. Valentine in my office together; I never handed to Mr. Valentine in my office $60, or any other sum, as advance wages to Wills, nor did he receive any such money from me and pay it to Wills, nor leave the office with Wills and with the money in his possession.

Cross-examined—On my return to the office I learned that Captain Smith had been to the office and had directed Wills to be paid; it is customary for captains to be sureties for mates; I do not remember of seeing Captain Smith in the office with Wills; it was said that Captain Smith was Captain of the *Republic*, but I can only date my acquaintance with him from the time of shipping the crew of the *Julia Moulton*; then I don't think I exchanged more than a half dozen words with him; my recollection of him then was because of my refusal to pay him advance wages; we shipped the crew of the bark *Republic*; I have heard and believe that Capt. Smith was captain of the *Republic*; I do not think we shipped the crew of the *Glamorgan*; I have examined the books, and found her not entered; I think Babbidge & Valentine paid us for shipping the crew of the *Julia Moulton*; the vessel was entered to them; I cannot say who paid for the *Republic*; we have not shipped any other crews for Babbidge & Valentine, nor have we done any other business for them; I have seen Mr. Valentine in my office several times; I never recollect of his being there but once before the *Julia Moulton* sailed, and that was several years before; I never saw him there just before her sailing; Wills refused to go in the *Moulton* unless I paid him the advance money.

Charles T. McClenachan, for the defence, sworn—I reside in this City, and am Clerk of the Board of Councilmen; I know Mr. C. Valentine; I am not acquainted with the witness, Wills, but I know his person; I was present one time when Wills desired Mr. Valentine to be security for him; it was in February, 1854, in Water-street; Mr. Valentine and I were walking together to Water-street, and met Mr. Wills, when Wills asked of him (Mr. Valentine) if he would go security for his (Wills') advance wages, and go to Poole, Pentz & Co.'s to do so; Mr. Valentine said he could not do so—that it would be violating his copartnership agreement; Mr. Wills said something about his not being able to get his clothes if he did not get his advance; Mr. Valentine told him to get the captain—that he would not do it; that was all that was said, I believe; we then separated, Mr. Valentine and myself going on towards Fulton-street; this occurred on a Saturday—I think the 11th of February.

Cross-examined—I have seen Mr. Wills before, in Mr. Valentine's office; I am in the habit of going there frequently; I have seen Mr. Valentine at his house; I knew Mr. Valentine's father, and have known him five or six years; his occupation is Clerk of the Common Council; I have been Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and afterwards of the Board of Councilmen, since January, 1853; I have been intimate with Mr. Valentine; I do not know that I ever spoke to Wills, but I do not say I have not.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 84, 12, 15, 17, 20 to 31.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Non-enumerated motions and second argument calendar—Nos. 16, 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 39, 40, 63, 41.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 27, 12, 609, 616, 610, 631, 480, 506, 380, 612, Oct. Cal. 422, 567, 304, 306, 307, 501, 149, 627, 629, 630, 631, 632, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 249 to 255, 219. *Part II.*—Nos. 114, 157, 226 to 228, 230 to 232, 236 to 238, 240, 241.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER—LOOKOUT—PRESUMPTION OF FAULT—WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.

Lovett R. Mellen et al. vs. The Schooner Charles Henry. Elisha S. Racketts et al. vs. The Steamboat South America.—These were cross suits brought by the respective owners of the steamboat *South America* and the schooner *Charles Henry*, to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between the two vessels which happened at about 12 o'clock on the night of Sept. 17, 1854, on the west side of the Hudson River, just below Butter Hill. The steamboat was bound from Hudson to New-York with passengers and freight. The schooner was bound up the river to a port beyond Newburg. The night was clear and starlight, and objects could be discerned at a considerable distance. The wind was a little east of south, blowing from four to six knots an hour. There was a conflict of evidence as to the state of the tide.

On board the *South America* there was no one forward but the pilot, who was at the wheel. On board the schooner the mate was at the helm, and the captain and a hand were forward on the starboard side on the look-out.

The evidence given on either side was much of it in direct contradiction, as to the course of the two vessels. The pilot of the steamer testified that he was about half a mile above Butter Hill when he first saw the schooner coming up the river, being then about two miles off, and he should judge she was not far from the middle of the river. That he did not change his course until after the collision; that he did not see the schooner when she changed her course, but that at some time after he saw her from half a mile above Butter Hill, he saw she had changed her course, and was then headed for the steamer and about a quarter of a mile off; that he held his course along from one to two hundred feet distant from the base of Butter Hill, and did not change it until the collision took place, though just before it he slowed and stopped. Two passengers on board the steamer also testified that they saw the schooner coming up about the middle of the river.

The three men on the deck of the schooner, on the other hand, testified that the schooner crossed the river to the west shore at about Magazine Point, in order to keep up the west shore, as is the custom for sailing vessels going up the river there with a southerly wind and an ebb tide; that soon after they got on the west shore, they saw the lights of the steamer above Butter Hill, and did not after that change the course of the schooner, but kept up the river within a few hundred feet of the shore, and maintained that course until just before the collision, when the steamer sheered to the west, and then, to avoid the collision, the schooner luffed, but the sheer and the luff were not sufficient to prevent it.

The jibboom of the schooner struck the larboard wheel-house of the steamer, by which the jibboom was broken, and the wheel-house slightly injured. The bowsprit of the schooner then struck the steam chimney of the steamer on the starboard side, by which the chimney was broken, the boiler displaced, and other serious injury inflicted. The schooner was injured but slightly.

Held by the Court—That, upon the evidence, the tide was ebb.

That it is a rule of law so often recognized, that the aid of cited cases is not required for its support, that a steamboat when traversing waters at night where it may be expected that it will meet with other water-craft, shall keep a faithful lookout forward, whose exclusive duty it shall be to look out, and that the pilot cannot be considered such a lookout; and where a collision occurs and there is no such lookout, that the negligence on the part of the steamboat, which is *prima facie* evidence that the collision is occasioned by her fault.

It is contended on behalf of the steamboat that this rule does not apply to boats navigating rivers and narrow streams of water. No such distinction is found to exist in the rule as laid down by the United States Supreme Court. The rule is general in its application and is adopted for the benefit and protection of sailing vessels.

It is contended further that the rule does not apply to those rivers where it is the general custom, as upon the North River, for steamboats to be navigated without a lookout other than the pilot. The rule is a mandate of the law, and cannot be abrogated or annulled by any general usage to disregard it, adopted by those against whom it is to be enforced.

That the neglect of the *South America* to have such a lookout must be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that the collision was occasioned by her fault. That is the legal presumption which must remain in full force, unless it is rebutted by satisfactory proof on the part of the steamboat, and if the testimony given is so contradictory that no fact can be found upon it, then it will follow that the *prima facie* case made out against the steamer must stand.

That where the testimony of witnesses on board of different vessels is in conflict, it is a safe rule, particularly when the facts to which they testify took place at night, to give the most consideration to those witnesses who were on board the vessel where the acts took place, the witnesses being equal in point of credit, in other respects.

That if the witnesses on board the schooner tell the truth as to their course and acts, then it was the duty of the steamer, according to the well-known rule of navigation on the North River, to have avoided the schooner. They were in a better situation to know the position and movements, and what took place on board the schooner than those on board the steamer, and if they have not told the truth, they must have willfully perverted it, while those on board the steamer may have been honestly mistaken in the opinions which they formed as to the position of the schooner. That the weight of evidence is that the steamer sheered to the west before the collision, and therefore the manner in which the blow was received sustains the claim of the schooner, that she was coming up on the west side of the river.

That upon the whole evidence there is not satisfactory proof to rebut the *prima facie* case of fault on the part of the steamer, arising from her having no lookout. The evidence is very much in conflict, but the weight of it rather strengthens that presumption of fault.

The decree must be, therefore, that the libel in the first case be dismissed, with costs, and that the libelants in the second case recover the damages sustained by the schooner, and that it be referred to a Commissioner to ascertain and report what that damage is.

For the steamboat, Messrs. Jordan & Dayton; for the schooner, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—FEB. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

COMMISSION—SALE ON CREDIT.

Leverson vs. Marsh.—This is an action to recover the stock of jewelry and watches to the amount of $2,570 26. The complaint alleges that the above amount of stock was delivered to Mr. Marsh by Mr. Leverson, and the price above stated was agreed upon, Marsh agreeing to sell the same for cash or negotiable paper, not to run more than six or eight months. The defendant has sold $1,570 73 worth, which Mr. Leverson demands. Mr. Marsh, however, refuses to pay him either in cash or in negotiable paper. Mr. Marsh, however, has returned a part of the jewelry, amounting to the value of $784 30. He, however, refuses to deliver the balance of the stock, amounting in value to $1,[illegible], or to pay for it in cash; and it is stated has pledged it to raise money for himself.

Such are the allegations of the complaint.

The answer admits that Leverson delivered jewels and watches to Marsh to the amount of $2,570 26, at prices agreed on by the parties. It states that Marsh was to sell them for himself and render an account at the end of eight months, and have eight months' credit for the goods. This credit has not yet expired.

His Honor, the Judge, in charging the Jury, said that the question for their consideration was, whether Marsh took the goods on commission or purchased them absolutely on a credit of eight months. In the former case the defendant; in the latter case the action would not lie.

J. G. Vose and L. B. Shepard for plaintiff. Cochrane and Neilson for defendant.

Sealed verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Hon. H. Hoffman and a Jury.

Philip Neubaum vs. August L. Noser, impleaded, &c.—This is an action of replevin. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants, Noser and Lockmann, were copartners in commercial business, and that he bought of the defendant, Lockmann, 60,000 cigars, being copartnership property, and paid the defendant, Lockmann, $720 therefor, that being the value of the same, and that the defendant, Noser, [illegible] partnership value. Three witnesses on the part of the plaintiff testified that they saw the plaintiff pay the money to both of the defendants. The defendant, Lockmann, did not plead. The defendant, Noser, denies there was any copartnership whatever, or that he ever sold the cigars to the plaintiff or received any money from him. The testimony was very conflicting. The Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant, Noser, for $600 and interest, from the time of the taking of the property, and also $100 damages.

For plaintiff, A. J. Vanderpoel and James M. Smith, Jr.; for defendant, C. Bainbridge Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

Stevenson vs. Townsend.—The main question arising in this case is as to the validity of an assignment made by one Lamont in trust for creditors. The assignment contained a clause authorizing the assignee to dispose of the property assigned, "upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment may appear best and for the interest of the parties concerned." It is contended that this clause renders the assignment void upon its face.

The same assignment was quite recently brought before the Supreme Court in this District, in the case of Wilson vs. Lamont, (*New-York Times*, 21st September,) in that case Judge Clerke, in an able opinion, set the assignment aside, it appearing from the evidence that Lamont kept possession and control of the property subsequent to the assignment, but held that upon its face the assignment was valid.

Decision reserved.

H. H. Steward for plaintiff; John W. Nelson for defendant.

TRIAL TERM—FEB. 6.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

PARTNERSHIP.

Roberts vs. Blanchard.—This is an action in the nature of replevin. It appears that Miss Emma Roberts (who, by the way, is a very pretty looking young lady,) and Mrs. Elizabeth Blanchard, on the 22d day of March, 1854, formed a copartnership, to carry on the millinery and mantilla business, at No. 577 Broadway. The plaintiff (Miss Roberts,) agreed to pay, as her share towards the stock in trade, the sum of $250. Out of this, $50 was to be paid to the defendant, for privilege of being an equal partner. The balance ($200) was to be paid in such sums as the business should require, for the purchase of stock. It was also a part of the agreement, which was in writing, that a fair and honest account of all receipts and disbursements should be kept. In case the plaintiff should be dissatisfied with the partnership, at the end of three months, the sums paid in by her should be repaid, and in case that could not be done immediately, the plaintiff was to hold a lien on the goods.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff paid in sums equal to $150, exclusive of the $50 to the defendant. It also alleges that the books were not well kept; that the defendant sold goods which were not entered on the books; that the defendant refused to give information to plaintiff of such goods sold, but whenever asked about them used her weapon of defence—a woman's tongue, with great power against her. Before the close of the three months, the plaintiff became dissatisfied and wished to dissolve the partnership, and demanded her share of the money advanced by her, which was refused.

The answer denies that the plaintiff paid in money to the amount of $150, and alleges that she contracted debts for the concern to the amount of about $300. It also avers that the said Emma Roberts is not *Miss* Roberts, but is a married woman, the wife of Avery Smith, and this action is not brought by her next friend, nor is her husband a party to the suit.

Verdict for defendant.

P. D. Loucks, for plaintiff; Chauncey Schaffer, for defendant.

Kennedy vs. Orser.—This was an action against John Orser, as Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

It appears that an execution against Kennedy was placed in Orser's hands to be satisfied. He levied on some property in the music-store of Kennedy, but it afterwards appeared that the goods were not Kennedy's, but only left there to be sold on commission, and this action is brought to recover the property or the value thereof.

Stallknecht & Hurst for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for defendant.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

EJECTMENT.

Miller vs. Platt et al.—This is an action of ejectment, affecting the title to some valuable property in this City. The plaintiffs claim a strip of land, running between Theatre-alley and Nassau-street, between the Clinton Hotel, and what was formerly known as the "Old Bible House."

The answer is a general denial to the allegations contained in the complaint. It states that Platt is the owner of the building, and the rest of the defendants are tenants of Platt; and if any part of the building is on this strip of land, it has been in his possession, and those under him for the space of twenty years and more, and the plaintiffs are, therefore, barred from recovering by the statute of limitations.

A. H. Dana, for plaintiff; W. B. Martin, for defendant.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips and a Jury.

Wm. Walkley vs. Maria Beals.—The plaintiff sues as administrator of the estate of Jas. Walkley, deceased, to recover possession of a gold watch and chain and other personal property, belonging to the deceased [illegible].

It appears that the defendant had been the housekeeper of the deceased for fourteen years past; that during his life-time he had conveyed to her the house and lot where she resided, in Forty-sixth-street, and [illegible] the administrator applied for the personal property of the deceased, she refused to deliver it—claiming it as her own.

The defence called witnesses to show that the watch was purchased by the deceased for the defendant; that he often wore it himself, but declared this [illegible] the defendant, and that the chain was purchased by a Mrs. Griffiths, with her own funds. A bill of sale of the furniture was also produced, executed by the deceased in favor of defendant.

A great deal of feeling was exhibited between the relatives of the deceased.

The Judge charged the Jury that unless there was an immediate change of possession of the property on the execution of the bill of sale to defendant, the law presumed it to be made in fraud, unless the defendant should show affirmatively that it was made in good faith and without fraud.

The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff of $207.

PAYMENT BY A NOTE OF A THIRD PARTY.

Before Judge McCarthy and a Jury.

Auguste Fischer vs. Christian Sennerich.—This was an action for work and labor done in making certain articles of furniture—such as sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes and tables. The plaintiff proved by a witness that the work was done by him, and the goods delivered to the defendant at a store in Division-street. The defendant then called evidence to prove that he settled with the plaintiff, and had paid $345 50, which included the note of one Mitchell for $100. It then came out that Mitchell had failed, and his note was worth a trifle less than nothing. The plaintiff's counsel then called evidence to show that his client had not taken the note without recourse, and the defendant called evidence to prove the converse. The Judge left this question of fact for the Jury. Verdict for defendant.

THE SUNDAY LABOR QUESTION.

Before Judge Phillips and a Jury.

Christian vs. Aldrich.—This was an action for work and labor done in watching a new building while in process of erection, at the corner of Walker and Elm-streets. The plaintiff claimed that he had done this work for three months, and that it was worth $1 50 per night, and $2 50 extra for the Sunday labor. The defence set up that the plaintiff's claim should be reduced to seven weeks, or forty-two nights—as that was all the time he was on duty—and that the charge for Sunday labor was clearly illegal, and could not be sustained. On this point, the counsel cited the opinion of Judge Roosevelt, as reported in the DAILY TIMES, in an action by the proprietor of the *Sunday Courier*; wherein the plaintiff was nonsuited. Judge Phillips said, that for the purposes of this trial he should rule that if the Jury believed that the plaintiff was employed to watch the building, and did so watch it, on Sundays, he could recover for his work and labor done on that day, in the same way as for any other day or night in the week. The counsel for the defendant excepted, for the purpose of testing the question before the Court of Appeals. The Jury retired, and found for the plaintiff damages $51 27.

Before Judge Thompson.

LIABILITY OF WAREHOUSEMEN FOR DAMAGES TO PROPERTY ENTRUSTED TO THEIR CARE AND KEEPING.

Woodruff and Robinson vs. E. M. & W. L. Roberts.—This action was brought to recover for the storage of [illegible] bushels of corn belonging to the defendants. The plaintiffs are warehousemen, doing business in Brooklyn. The defence to the action was, that by reason of the carelessness of the plaintiffs, the corn was damaged to a considerable extent while in their possession. In order to relieve themselves from liability for any such damage, counsel for the plaintiffs offered to prove a custom among warehousemen by which it is made the business of the owner to perform all acts necessary to preserve his grain while on storage. The Court overruled the offer, whereupon the plaintiffs' counsel discontinued the action, and judgment of discontinuance was therefore rendered for the defendants, with costs. The reasons for overruling the offer are contained in the following opinion:

THOMPSON, J.—As warehousemen, the plaintiffs were bound to take common and reasonable care of the property entrusted to their keeping by the defendants. This is a well settled principle of law, and can only be varied by a special contract to the contrary. Proof of custom or usage is always inadmissible when they clearly contravene an established rule of law. So that if the plaintiffs in this case have relied upon any custom which they pretend relieves them from common ordinary care over commodities entrusted to their charge by the defendants, they have unfortunately confided in that which must inevitably [illegible], and can afford them no possible protection. But if, notwithstanding the care, skill and diligence of the plaintiffs, the corn had sustained damage, as if it had been destroyed by fire, stolen by thieves, or consumed by fire, they would not be answerable to the defendants. On the contrary, the warehouseman is liable for losses occasioned by the [illegible] of himself and his servants, in making a delivery of the goods to a person not entitled to them. For it is a part of his duty to retain the goods until they are demanded by their owner. If by mistake, he delivers the goods to a wrong person, he will be responsible for them, as upon a wrongful conversion. In no event, therefore, can he excuse himself from liability for injuries to the property stored, except by showing that he has exercised over it that degree of diligence which a man of common [illegible].

LONG ISLAND.

Perils of Burglars—A Private Watchman Charged with Burglary.

Yesterday morning, HENRY CLOSS, private watchman, was arrested by Assistant Captain BENNETT, of the Fifth District, on a warrant charging him with having, on the night previous, burglariously entered the grocery store of CHARLES L. SHIPE, in Grand-street, between Eighth and Ninth-streets. It appears that on several occasions recently, goods had been missed from the store, and it was evident that they had been removed during the night time. Mr. SHIPE determined to watch the store, and if possible catch the rogue. Tuesday night, the Clerk, WM. H. VAN COTT, was stationed in the store. About 11 o'clock the first intimation the clerk had of the presence of a second person was the lighting of a match by the burglar; this revealed the countenance of the burglar, and after VAN COTT had scrutinized him closely, he raised a revolver and blazed away. The light went out, and so did the thief, in a hurry, as is supposed without being injured by the leaden messenger. On examining the premises it was ascertained that the entrance was effected through a cellar window, and from thence into the store through a trap-door. Several shillings in change had been stolen from the drawer, and two sacks of flour had been placed at the edge of the trap-door, ready for transportation. VAN COTT, after securing the store, started out and eventually found CLOSS in an oyster saloon in Grand-street, whom he arrested and held him prisoner at the store until this morning, when he was arrested by officer BENNETT on complaint of the proprietor of the store, and locked up to await examination. Officer CLOSS denies the charge, and has summoned several witnesses, by whom he claims that he will be able to prove an alibi.

The Fourth Ward Poor.

Some efforts have been made by a few philanthropic individuals in this Ward to relieve the distressed poor, but their labors fall far short of the necessities of the case. There are hundreds of women and children in this Ward, who, during the inclement weather of the past few days, have neither had fuel to warm them nor food to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and this, too, in the midst of one of the most populous and wealthy Wards in the City of Brooklyn. In one block on Butler-street there are not less than forty persons, mostly women and children, and helpless men, who are actually in a starving and freezing condition. The doors, stairs, and almost every movable article of wood about the premises have been seized upon and used as fuel to cook what little food they have occasionally obtained, and in this manner have most of them eked out a most hopeless, miserable condition during the Winter. Instant assistance is required.

Store Fired by a Burglar.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a grocery store at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Nelson-street, South Brooklyn, was entered by a burglar, who obtained a small amount of plunder, and then fired the building. Officer BYRNE, of the Third District Police, discovered the fire before it had made much progress, and succeeded in extinguishing it, thereby saving the building, but the thief escaped.

Hospital for the Surgical Diseases of Females.

DR. J. MARION SIMS, whose original views, new discoveries, and successful operations, in this department, we have taken occasion frequently to commend, is still intently pursuing his favorite project of founding a great Hospital in this City, and with every prospect of success.

He has now twenty cases of Vesico-vaginal fistula, all of which are suffering unutterable misery from a disease which is perfectly curable by his new operation, if he had a suitable place in which to treat them; but for want of such accommodations, these afflicted women find life a burden, altogether intolerable.

We trust that the benevolent ladies who are endeavoring to provide a temporary building for the reception of these sufferers among their own sex, until the Hospital can be erected, will not appeal in vain to the friends of humanity. We should be happy to receive subscriptions in aid of this worthy charity.—*Am. Med. Gazette, Feb.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1855.

Congressional.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, passed the Texas Debt bill, with the important amendment of Mr. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, reducing the indemnity to the creditors to $6,500,000, being the principal, accrued interest, and present market worth of the $5,000,000 Public Stock reserved for this object under the Compromise measures of 1850.

Mr. Houston, of the Ways and Means Committee, succeeded in getting a test vote to go into Committee of the Whole on his proposed amendment of the Tariff—Yeas 104, Nays 97. But on going into Committee, the House decided by another close vote to take up a different bill, which virtually negatived the previous proposition.

In the Senate, nothing of general interest was done.

The Danish Sound Dues.

Nearly twenty-nine years have elapsed since the General Convention of friendship, commerce and navigation, between the United States and the King of Denmark, was agreed upon by our then Secretary of State, the illustrious and patriotic Clay, and Mr. Pedersen, the Danish Minister.

The only reference which has ever been made by the United States and the King of Denmark to the Sound Dues, which are exacted from all Nations trading in the Baltic, through the Sound and the Two Belts, is contained in Article 5 of that Convention, and is as follows:

"Neither the vessels of the United States nor their cargoes shall, when they pass the Sound or the Belts, pay higher or other duties than those which are or may be paid by the most favored nation."

The House of Representatives has recently passed a resolution, authorizing the President to give notice for terminating commercial treaties, in cases where there is a provision for such notice, with such States, as, in his opinion, manifest illiberality in their commercial intercourse with the United States.

The Convention with Denmark contains the usual clause providing for its continuance for ten years, and further, until the end of one year after notice given of an intention to terminate it; and the object of this resolution is understood to be, the termination of the Danish Convention, with a view to the abrogation of the Sound Dues therein referred to.

As negotiations will probably ensue on this subject, it may not be uninteresting to glance at the origin and history of the Sound Dues.

The Baltic Sea, which drains nearly one-fifth of all Europe, and bears on its surface the largest amount of shipping of any inland sea, has for its sole communication with the open ocean the narrow sound at the little Danish town of Elsinore, and the Two Belts, straits so called to the south of the Island of Zealand. As a general rule, however, all shipping going to and from the Baltic is compelled by the Danish Government to pass through the sound.

Adjacent to Elsinore and commanding the entrance to the Baltic by the Sound is the castle of Cronborg, a gothic structure of great strength and beauty, built by Frederick II., and esteemed in its architectural proportions, one of the finest in Europe.

All ships, vessels of war excepted, passing to and from the Baltic Sea, are obliged to salute this castle when they arrive abreast of it, by lowering one of their sails, usually for the space of five minutes, *by way, it is presumed*, of recognizing the sovereignty of Denmark in these waters. A very idle and absurd requisition in this practical age. But what is of more importance, and gives consequence to this subject, they have also, before they are allowed to proceed, to pay certain tolls to the Danish Government at Elsinore, which are regulated by treaties which have been made between Denmark and the different European powers to that effect.

The origin of this extraordinary tribute thus exacted by Denmark, and acquiesced in by Europe, and submitted to by the United States upon her entrance into the family of nations, has been differently explained.

By English writers it is said to have originated in an agreement between the King of Denmark and the celebrated Hanseatic League, composed originally of all the great commercial cities on the shores of the Baltic; by which the former agreed to construct lighthouses, landmarks, &c., along the Cattegat, and the latter to pay duty for the same. Thus, as respected the commerce of other nations, the custom and agreement of the Hanse Towns ripened into a general law, and the general authority of Europe subsequently ratified it. The earliest treaty of the Hanse Towns with Denmark on this subject bears date in 1368, and the earliest English treaty in 1450. If this, however, be the true explanation of the origin of these Sound Dues, their amount is greatly disproportioned to the services for which they are exacted.

The amount spent in lighthouses, landmarks, &c., on the Danish and Swedish shores, and in the waters of the Cattegat, must be very trifling; while the Sound dues received by Denmark amount to about two millions of dollars annually.

According to the Danish public jurists, the sovereignty exercised by Denmark over the Sound and the two Belts, rests upon an immemorial custom, which has grown into law, and has been sanctioned by the authority of Europe. But the right to exact the Sound dues from the commerce of the world, they do not claim as an equivalent for their outlays in improving and preserving in security the navigation of the Sound. It is regarded as an incident to the original territorial jurisdiction of Denmark over the coasts on both sides of the Sound. And they claim that in ceding the Province of Scania to Sweden, and thus losing their sovereignty on the north side of the Sound, they did not cede, or lose this incident to their former complete territorial sovereignty.

This position, however satisfactory it may seem to the Danish jurists, under the influences of local and patriotic feelings, and however long acquiesced in, is certainly quite untenable, if the law of nations is to be applied in this particular case.

The Sublime Porte, with a much better grace and superior justice, might exact tolls from all vessels passing to and from the Black Sea, if this doctrine of incidents to territorial sovereignty be a sound one: for he has actually, and not fictitiously, sovereignty on both coasts of the Straits of the Bosphorus. And as to benefits conferred upon commerce, the expenditures of Turkey on the Bosphorus are probably quite equal to those of Denmark on the Sound.

Indeed, if this doctrine be seriously asserted, England, in a liberal construction of it, would perhaps not be deemed guilty of a very *great extravagance, should she unite with* Morocco in levying black mail upon all the shipping passing through the Straits of Gibraltar.

The truth is, the claim of Denmark rests upon no solid foundation of international law, but has survived, like many other privileges, individual and national, after the local and accidental circumstances which gave it birth have ceased to exist. And having been immemorially enjoyed and acquiesced in, it cannot now be justly set aside without fair compensation.

The Danes, it is well known, were celebrated during the Middle Ages for their piratical excursions on the shores of the Continent, and the coasts of the British Isles; and, to hazard a conjecture, this matter of the Sound Dues may be a fragment of their general system of piracy and plunder, which survived when advancing civilization swept away that system. Thus the descendants of Hengist and Horsa, who exercised an usurped dominion over British soil in the fifth century, still continue to levy tribute on British commerce, in the nineteenth.

The number of vessels which pass the Sound at Elsinore annually varies from ten to thirteen thousand.

In numbers, in the year 1837, Great Britain occupied the first rank; Russia the second, Norway the third, Denmark the fourth,—the Sound Dues being exacted from her own vessels equally with those of other nations,—Sweden the fifth, and the United States the eleventh. What the ratio is at the present time, we are unable to state, but in all probability the United States occupy a much higher rank than in 1837.

It will be seen from this statement, that Great Britain suffers most from this toll, and next in order are the States in the immediate vicinity of Denmark. And it is worthy of note, that while the United States, which have comparatively so small an interest at stake, are moving to throw off this incubus on the trade of the Baltic, other States to whom it is a matter of very great moment, notwithstanding occasional murmurs, take no measures to remove it.

There is this difference, however, if it be a difference, in the position of the states of Europe and these United States; that while the former have positively stipulated to submit to these exactions; the latter, although they have submitted, have never made any positive and affirmative contract to do so.

What action the Executive proposes to take, after abrogating our Convention with Denmark to free our commerce from this burden, we are at a loss to conjecture. Certainly we cannot accuse Denmark of any particular illiberality towards us; for she has lived up to the very letter of the Convention of 1826, and exacts no more from our commerce than from that of the most favored nation.

We cannot for one moment imagine that our Government proposes to resist the payment of these dues by force. Whether right or wrong in their inception, they now form a franchise and a species of property, which, having been, and still being recognized by all Europe, we would be no more justified in invading than in invading the long-established and well-settled kingdom of any Prince or Potentate, on the ground that it was originally acquired by force or fraud.

What the Dutch did in 1649—to wit, purchased the total exemption of their commerce from the sound dues, by the payment of a round sum in money, is probably what our Government contemplates doing now. Or, perhaps, in lieu of money, the King of Denmark would be willing to accept some special privilege in the trade of his kingdom with us, in exchange for the relinquishment of those duties.

However it may be accomplished, so it be with honor to the United States and justice to Denmark, we shall be rejoiced to see the end of these absurd acts of homage and burdensome Sound dues.

Powerless for Postage Reforms.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The evening edition of the New-York Times should be served to Baltimorians at the next morning's breakfast, if any dependence could be placed upon the [mis]management of our Post-Office. But the times are sadly "out of joint." *This* morning I am in receipt of your edition of Saturday; so it would appear that though there are three trains daily from New-York to Baltimore, it takes the Times from Saturday till Sunday to reach the reading public of Baltimore. Having had sad experience of the bungling at our Post-Office here, I cannot with justice complain of neglect at your office, and am convinced the whole fault lies in this city. But as complaints here do not seem of much avail, be kind enough to aid your Baltimore subscribers by appealing through your columns to the "powers that be" to regulate and amend the present awkward condition of things. B.

We doubt if any "powers" there "be." There are *positions* enough in the Post-Offices, salaries enough paid to occupants of these positions, and power enough to pounce down upon expectants who venture to attempt putting mails through in season to their destination; but as for powers to straighten out our crooked routes and quicken laggard postmen, we do not deceive ourselves with believing in at all. "B." feels sadly because his Times is three days in getting to Baltimore! He should bless his stars for that expedition. Many another man does not enjoy so great. Why, it takes a day to get a letter from New-York to Brooklyn; and if we, being a mile up town, trust it altogether to Branch Post-Offices and United States Mails, it takes three—one to get it from the Branch to the General Office, one to get it over the ferry, and one to deliver it. Why, there is not a village in our State, we will presume, so miserably unprovided with mail carriage facilities as is New-York. If we wish to-day to get a letter to our neighbor, who sits even now at his office-window just across the Park, and we drop it into the City delivery box, prepaying it as by law required, with extraordinary fortune he might get it to-morrow—with ordinary luck, the next day would put it "safely" in his hands. Now, *the "powers" that were supposed to "be"* have been invoked, but, like the old oracles, they are all dumb. The *positions*, though full of men and clerks, are entirely empty of powers. If into the Post-Office Department some gigantic "Mayor Wood" could stalk, to sweep out the litter and rubbish, purge out offenders, boldly cut off the limbs and regenerate the whole system, that "system" might cease to be a disgrace to our "advanced civilization," and a constant denial of our professions.

Land Ahead.

Congress draws near to its end. Twenty-one days only are left it to work in, and of these there are mortgages taken for resolutions, special orders and the like, still further reducing the number left for the great burden of the country's legislation to be borne over in safety. We have all been waiting and wondering when the work would begin,—like that innocent Jonathan who sat out half an evening of one of Ole Bull's violin concerts, listening patiently for what he supposed was the tuning of the fiddle, to end, and the concert to "start;" and with us as with him it is pretty nearly over before we discover that we have got almost all that we have paid for or had a right to expect.

Not, by any means, that Congress has been at its legitimate work in earnest or made much progress in the needed legislation. But it has done a very large share of its usual work. It has talked—talked—talked—Buncombe into an earache and the watchful public into a profound slumber. It has got up some scenes and given the galleries opportunity to hear one honorable gentleman give the other the lie. It has done what it could towards relieving inflated members of surplus patriotism, and helped some others to define their positions. It has cost the newspapers a mint of money to telegraph its inaction and the reasons it gave for all it did not do, and afforded facilities to gentlemen to discuss together the mischief that was wrought at the last session and study the strange signs of new and unexpected times. This is a good deal for so dignified a body to have done, and if it does not forget to pass the usual Appropriation bills, box off the usual tonnage of books, take its mileage and *per diem*, we think we should be thankful.

Indeed, there are a few matters more that it was to be hoped they would kill or cure before retiring to classic shades and pot-house recapitulations.

There was a project for a Pacific Railroad that we trusted would not utterly fall through, but Heaven help any who hang their hopes of national prosperity *upon that unexalted horn* for this session. It can hardly afford to wait—but doubtless that is its doom—until a new Congress is installed. The Subterranean Telegraph bill, the House has really passed upon—add that to its credit. But the bill providing a mail line of steamers to Shanghai, the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco, the Emigrant Ship bill, the Vera Cruz and Acapulco Mail Route bill, and the bills that Sam has so pertinaciously lobbied for, have made so little progress as hardly to pay for the trouble of bringing out from their warm quarters in the Committee's desks. It would have been pleasanter to have settled the Homestead bill and the Old Soldiers' Bounty Land bill and the Tariff bill that the Administration is in such a fret to see a law, but little hopes are there that this Congress will wipe off these tedious old problems from the slate. The French Spoliation bill—which, like the shade of an unburied Greek, has been wandering (how many years!) on this side of Styx—is now fairly in old Charon's boat. Pray that Captain Charon Pierce do not find fault with the tender, or turn him back with a veto! The Texas Debt bill really suffers discussion, and its passage is not an impossibility. It would be wild not to anticipate the enactment of the contemplated law increasing the pay of members and judges, for the times are *very* hard, and Washington hotel-keepers cannot decently make any further advances upon their charges for board until it is a law. Army and Navy Reforms, Indian Appropriations, the New Pensions, the Claims' Board and Judiciary Reform, are all fair topics of discussion for another Congress, and some of them are of pressing importance; but there is hardly time left for the Ayes and Nays to be counted on all of them, even though Buncombe should be ejected from the audience-chamber henceforth, and every man should address himself, not to the Speaker but to his work, from this day to the 3d of March. For what Congress has thus far done in the way of passing bills we do not feel overburdened with debts of gratitude; but for the free blowing off of steam which might otherwise have exploded, and for the leaving undone of much that it might have done about Utah and Neosho, and like matters of the mischievous Nebraska breed, we desire to be duly thankful.

Political Leadership in England.

The war of party in the British Parliament, which was all but suspended during the brief and special session in December, has probably been resumed before this, and we may expect speedily to have some account of the new campaign. Already has it been announced, by rumor, that Lord Lyndhurst will lead the van in the House of Lords, and that Mr. Disraeli will head the Opposition in the Commons. Both of these publicists are men of mark and note: they have advanced to high position and great power by talent, industry, boldness and unenviable want of principle. Not even Palmerston himself has been more changeable in politics than Lyndhurst and Disraeli.

Lyndhurst, son of Copley the Painter, was born in Boston before the Revolution. After eminent scholastic success at the English University of Cambridge, he was called to the bar more than half a century ago, and for many years was distinguished—notorious, indeed, for the ultra-liberalism of his political professions. The Tory Government seduced him to their side by high offices, having made *him successively Attorney General and Master of the Rolls.* When that Government broke up, in 1827, he sided with Canning, the new Premier, who made him Lord Chancellor and gave him a Peerage. Three months later saw Canning dead:—Lyndhurst gave in his adhesion to Lord Goderich, the new Premier, and remained in office. Three months after that Goderich resigned his place; not so Lyndhurst who now pledged himself to Wellington, the new Premier, vowing eternal opposition to the Catholics in 1828, and strenuously arguing for their emancipation in 1829. Losing the Chancellorship in 1830, he resumed it (for three months) in 1834–5, again held it in 1841–6, and might have resumed it, under the Derby-Disraeli Ministry of 1852, but declined, thinking that in his 81st year he had need of retirement.

For the last six-and-twenty years, at any rate, whatever his antecedents were, Lyndhurst has been ultra-illiberal. As such he denounced the Irish as "alien in blood, language and religion." As such, during the memorable administration of Lord Melbourne, (1835 to 1841,) he was in the habit of annually winding up the Session by a cutting and sarcastic review of Ministerial overdoings and short-comings,—his speech upon every such occasion being distinguished by what sounded very like eloquence, and certainly had immense influence on the public, not alone from its own power (great as that was,) as from the inability of the leading Ministerialists to answer and refute it. For, at that time, (and even yet,) the Ministerial strength of eloquence was in the Commons and not in the House of Lords. Who could reply to him there? Melbourne, a *pococurante* Premier, who took all things easily, was too careless and too lazy to concentrate his powers (which were great) in reply;—he had passed all his Sessional measures, and did not care what censure could do against them. Cottenham, the Chancellor, was a mere lawyer—the ablest of his time—who almost gloried in his ignorance of politics. Glenelg, who had been clever in his youth, was so dreadfully indolent that to merely answer a letter was a task. Lansdowne never was an orator. Grey, who had been jockied out of his Premiership in 1834, had retired into private life, aged and angry, and made no effort to defend his ex-colleagues. Brougham, excluded from office in 1834, had arrayed himself in a sort of armed neutrality—nominally siding with the Melbournites, and actually "damning them with faint praise." Wellington, almost contemptible as a public speaker, affected to believe that his "duty" *to the Queen was not to attack her Ministers.* And so, in the Lords, there was Lyndhurst's annual scorching denunciation on "the results of the session." Now, in his eighty-third year, the same Lyndhurst resumes his position of Objector-General. This time, however, he times his attack more judiciously—he is to arraign the Ministry at the commencement instead of the close of the Session. A damaging attack it will probably be—its subject being the Aberdeen-Raglan mismanagement of the war. Assuredly, that subject is fruitful in salient points for criticism and censure.

In the Commons, it is understood that a similar course would be pursued by Mr. Disraeli, whose political career resembles Lyndhurst's, in many things—but chiefly in his rapid transition from extreme Radicalism to utter-Toryism. In 1831, when he was foiled in his first attempt to enter Parliament, it was as an extreme Radical, (advocating annual Parliaments and universal suffrage,) and recommended by Hume and endorsed by O'Connell. In 1835, another attempt, (when Peel first became Premier,) Disraeli presented himself as a candidate, on strictly conservative principles and failed. He became a legislator in 1837, and has arisen, as a Conservative, to the leadership of his party. By eloquence of pen and tongue, this man has become a magnate in the land. Nature, ancestral predilections, education, family connexion, paternal example,—almost everything, were in favor of his becoming emphatically a Man of the People, but the fact that he was unable to enter Parliament as a Radical, and that when he did become a legislator, Sir Robert Peel did not heed his aspirations for office, have forced him into a position antagonistic to his real convictions. Therefore, not only will he lead the attack on the war policy of the Aberdeen Cabinet, but will head "the forlorn hope" of intolerance, as leader of the small but violent in and the large and angry party out of Parliament, who seriously think it wise and necessary that the Penal Laws against the Roman Catholics should be reënacted! More unlikely things have come to pass than that Disraeli should resume office on the "No Popery" cry of the populace. If this should fail, yet has he another string to his bow. The *on dit*, in well-informed political circles in England, is that whenever Lord John Russell introduces his long-promised and oft-deferred measure for amending the Reform Bill of 1832, Disraeli will move a series of resolutions to carry out that amendment far beyond what the Whig party ever contemplated;—in a word, that he will adopt the principles and contend for the requirements of Chartism; namely, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, payment of members, and no property qualification. If he do this, he will enlist on his side most of the working classes of the British Empire. Anomalous enough it may appear, no doubt, to have a statesman supported by the "No Popery" party of Ireland and the Chartists of England and Scotland, but it is not improbable that such may be the case before many weeks elapse.

While we have thus indicated the expected policy of Lyndhurst and Disraeli, and reminded our readers of their antecedent conduct and present character, it must be borne in mind that the leadership of the first may not go beyond the War question, while that of the other (in the Commons) will probably extend through the whole session. By virtue *of his position, (as ex-Premier,) his* talents, his experience, his rank and his reputation, the Earl of Derby is the *actual* leader of "Her Majesty's Opposition" in the House of Lords. But the attack on the present Ministry, by Lyndhurst, will not fall through, we may well anticipate, from any want of assistance by Lord Derby, so long and so justly designated "the Hotspur of Debate." There are strong reasons for doubting, however, whether *he*—who strongly supported Catholic Emancipation in 1829 and resisted Chartism in later days—will side with Disraeli's "No Popery" politics and ultra-popular Parliamentary Reform.

The Omnibus Drivers in a Storm.

Yesterday was a day to bring home to the hearts of the people that much abused class (yet little heeding abuse) of citizens who ride on omnibus-boxes, and are always asking you to "Ride up—right away—Broadway." The great lumbering yellow carriage that carries twelve inside has passed the door of thousands—thousands of times like a locomotive whose engineer is concealed, or a ship whose helmsman is out of sight—suggesting never a thought of him who holds the reins and governs its speed. But yesterday, ladies from their upper rooms, where they shivered before glowing fires of Anthracite and Cannel, and gentlemen from their studies and high office-rooms, looked from the driven to the drivers to see how it fared with them in the tough storm.

They looked Roman on their several thrones, wrapped each in his concentric peels—like so many onions—of overcoats, cloaks, shawls and robes of buffalo. Muffled to the throat and above it, jolly red faces shining out from the bundles of dry goods—that were dry before the storm began—and paling the scarlet of their woolen wrappers—they looked as if they had been specially appointed to brave the weather and see it out. In the morning their faces were shaggy with icicles; each particular hair of their beards an icicle. In the evening they looked like the snow men that school-boys make at noon-spells. You could see by the stiff way they carried their heads that the flakes were creeping down one by one underneath the whiskers and inside the woolens. And when at times they set foot upon the reins and put the whip in its stock and whipped their arms, you could see that the wet of melted snow and numbness were working through the shaggy mittens to the bones of their fingers. It was a day to pity drivers in, and, no less, to feel for their poor brutes that slipped and slid along the pavements or came dashing down upon their broad sides. It was *told of one poor fellow* that he was taken out of his box so badly frozen that he died, and of two or three others that they are not likely to survive. Their exposure is terrible—scarcely less than that of sailors off the coast who sometimes must for days handle only rigging that is twice its usual size for incrusting ice, go footing it aloft on spars that are slippery as glass—reefing, clewing up or shaking out sails that are but broad sheets of ice.

Many kindled together their repentings and made bonfires yesterday of their sins against omnibus-drivers. We growl at them as careless, reckless fellows—never thank one or say a good word for him. We only look up at him to blow him for cutting off our passage across the street,—to emphasize hard words of him for racing or for blocking the carriage way. Nobody looks up and thanks him for not running over his carcase—for turning out to make room for his fat wife to waddle past. Inside, we complain that he stops too soon or too late on our pulling the strap, or in the thickest of the mud, never that he sheers out of it, or halts just at the door,—grumble that he takes only the pillared quarters and gives back only crossed shillings and dubious sixpences,—never thank him for "the change" he makes, and so patiently. Yet he has secrets—secrets locked up in the chambers of his eyes that have seen them—that would terribly mortify some men. He knows what man with jewelled fingers has soiled hands, and what ladies have rips in their gloves, yet never mend them. He and his class do indeed "cuss" beyond the requirements of the law and they have small ideas of the value of extra-official oaths, though none give them greater currency. But doubtless they see very much more to "cuss" at from their elevation than we who see only a rod ahead and around us. They see stupidity on the part of carmen and fancy drivers,—heedlessness on the part of abstracted men, and false motions on the part of timid ladies—well adapted to tempt them to air their vocabulary of rough speeches. Then the clipped shilling weakness is their particular profit—wrong, of course,—but no worse, probably, than the usurious brokerage of Wall-street, or the wholesale jobbing of men in high legislative station. In weather like this especially, while our first-class storms prevail, we should pity the omnibus driver, and show it in his best-beloved way—always give him the right change and never offer a bill, on the honor of a gentleman.

The Presentation to Captain Creesy.

Remarks of Walter R. Jones, President of the Board of Underwriters, on the 3d February, 1855, addressed to Capt. Josiah P. Creesy:

Sir: On your late passage from China, when in command of the celebrated ship *Flying Cloud*, with a rich and costly cargo of delicate goods, the total value of which, probably, amounted to a sum between a million and a million and a quarter of dollars, you encountered adverse currents and stormy and foggy weather which carried your ship upon a coral reef, on the 7th of August last, in the China sea, striking with such severity that her bow was raised out of water three or four feet, her shoe taken off her heel, and her heel itself cut through to the bottom planking, causing her to leak badly and to make a great quantity of water.

With a skill that none but a first-rate shipmaster possesses, you soon extricated her from her perilous situation, without cutting away her masts or making any other great sacrifice, which is often done, nominally for the benefit of whom it may concern, proving very frequently, however, to the great detriment of all concerned.

In a very short time you had her afloat, ready to proceed, when the important question arose in your mind where you should go, on the settling of which much then depended.

Again your good judgment manifested itself. The expensive and costly ports in the Straits were near at hand. You determined to avoid them, and no one can say how much you saved to those interested in your valuable ship and cargo; but it is reasonable to suppose that the concerned have been saved at least thirty thousand dollars, and probably much more. In fact, no one can possibly tell the extent of saving with much accuracy; all know it has been very large.

At that time your qualifications as a skilful commander again became manifest, and you seem also to have combined in yourself the talents of the merchant as well as the shipmaster.

After relieving your ship your attention was directed to the next best movement, and in that you rendered us an important service; instead of running your ship into an expensive port, before referred to, where the positive and known charges would have amounted to a very large sum, you examined the condition of the vessel and the means at your command, and although your crew was weak and insufficient, you made up your mind to proceed homeward, and with a leaky ship you left the China seas, and in a very short time thereafter, to the great relief of the Underwriters, you reached this port in safety and with scarcely a damaged package on which a claim could be made upon the Underwriters.

Taking into view the important services you have rendered to the Marine Insurance Companies of this city, by your energetic, prompt, skillful and successful conduct, they have caused a choice and weighty service of plate to be prepared, which I have now the honor, in their name, to present you as a testimonial of their appreciation of your good conduct, so opportunely and satisfactorily rendered on the voyage referred to; and that you may long and successfully live to enjoy it, is, I can assure you, the ardent wish of all the donors.

We also desire to record our testimonial in your favor, and to make known your example, that the timid may be encouraged and the energetic sustained and strengthened in a similar course of conduct, should they meet with similar difficulties; remarking that in avoiding an entry at a port in the Chinese Seas, and the necessity of discharging and reloading your cargo, you have saved the property from charges to a very large amount, your ship from a long detention, and your crew from the hazards of entering a sickly port, all of which it was most desirable for you to avoid, and in doing so you are entitled to our acknowledgments.

CAPTAIN CREESY'S REPLY.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

Walter R. Jones, Esq., President of the Board of Underwriters, New-York:

Sir: I have received your favor of the 3d inst., with a copy of your remarks at the recent presentation to me of a service of plate. Throughout the voyage of which you speak in flattering terms, I merely did my duty as a shipmaster according to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Though for this I claim no praise, I am not insensible to the good opinion of the honorable Board which you represent, and I am very far, I trust, from being ungrateful for the beautiful and valuable testimonial with which they have seen fit to honor me.

The sailor, amid the difficulties, dangers and responsibilities of his profession, often feels the need of appreciation and sympathy. These are his best reward and highest encouragement.

From the bottom of my heart I thank you, Sir, and the gentlemen of the Board of Underwriters for your kind words, and rich gift. I shall cherish them while I live, and shall be proud to leave such a legacy to my family.

With great regard, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSIAH P. CREESY.

Robbery in a Police Court.

Yesterday morning Dr. Rockwell, the City Resident Physician, had a wallet abstracted from his pocket, containing bank bills and bonds to the amount of $1,500, while standing in the Police Court at the Halls of Justice, in Centre-street. As yet no clue to the offender or the stolen funds has been obtained.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MORE ABOUT LOCKS—AN ARTICLE CALCULATED to mislead the public, in reference to the sole right to manufacture and sell JONES' ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, (more commonly called "The World's Fair Lock,") having recently been published, the subscribers would refer all parties interested to the following notice: THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK.

Notice.—I have this day sold to Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, New-York, the patent right of my

ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, Commonly called "Jones' Anti-Gunpowder Lock;" or, The World's Fair Lock."

The latter title was acquired in consequence of this Lock being placed on a Safe at the World's Fair, with $1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person who could open the door.

The gold remained therein for a period of forty-[illegible], while the visitors got tired of turning the deals with such poor prospect of success, the number of changes being [illegible] 000,000.

Bankers, jewelers and merchants, who desire to have these Locks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water-st., who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Locks in the United States.

HENRY C. JONES.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 30, 1855.

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 and 138 Water-st., New-York.

The only makers of "Salamander Safes," combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration. While the disposition of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done; which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO., No. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DR. RUSH'S BALSAMIC SYRUP OF WHITE MUSTARD, For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pains and soreness of the breast, and a tough morning phlegm. In bottles for 25 cents and one dollar. Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st., and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's impenetrable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PRICE & SONS, WHOSE LABEL ESTABLISHMENT was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th, can be found for the present at No. 139 Fulton-st., adjoining their old stand.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. SEWARD.

City Press Sentiment—Incidents.

From the Courier and Enquirer, Albany Correspondent.

Never was there a greater crowd than was convened in the new and beautiful Hall of the Assembly—a Hall much larger than that in which the Commons of England meet. On all seats where spectators ought to sit, and ought not—lobbies, galleries, all that was not within immediate occupancy of the members—was thronged, and the visitors were not merely of the citizens of Albany—they were from all parts of the State. Every prominent man who wished success to Gov. SEWARD, and many who did not, were at the Capitol.

There was much more anxiety to know the votes of particular Senators and Members than for the general result, as that was believed to be settled. Of the votes from the Metropolis, Gov. SEWARD received a larger proportion in the House than was expected. In the Senate he had no supporter from the City. And so WILLIAM H. SEWARD receives a moiety of the Senatorial trust of this great State, extending to 1861—and never did man owe more to another than does Gov. SEWARD to the man who has concentrated on this event his skill and strategy—the power of his Press and the earnestness of a life-skilled sagacity.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

What are the thoughts forced upon the calm and truthful lover of the peace and harmony of the country, and steadfast friend of the compromises of the Constitution, by such a spectacle as this? Who is responsible for this successive detailing of men especially obnoxious to the South to do service in the field of national legislation? Whence comes this unconciliatory spirit, this belligerent attitude? The answer is plain to every Northern observer. There is no possibility of mistaking it. It is the Nebraska bill of the last Session of Congress that has wrought the change. It is useless to argue whether it ought to have done this or not. It is enough that *it has done it*, and that the most discerning men in the country knew, and publicly warned Congress, that *it would do it*. The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise cast a fatal blight upon the compromising spirit which took such a deep hold upon the North after the passage of the acts of 1850. It destroyed the very vitality of this spirit, by ruining that confidence in mutual good faith without which all compromises are but a name. It implanted a sense of injury, and from that naturally came resentment and antagonism. Conservatism of the old-fashioned CLAY and WEBSTER stamp lost its influence; and almost every Northern legislature chosen in 1854, was, in respect to the policy to be pursued towards the South, the direct opposite of its predecessor in 1853. Thus it is that these four senatorial elections, so Anti-Southern in their bearings, have been made. Thus it is that Anti-Nebraska elections, if any, are to be made by the Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New-Hampshire. Thus it is that the Legislature of Illinois and the Legislature of Michigan have by formal resolution pronounced a heavy rebuke upon their Senators in Congress, and instructed them to use their efforts to undo their work of mischief. And thus it is that the next Federal House of Representatives will, as is already settled by elections, be not only strongly Anti-Nebraska in sentiment, but will partake of an Anti-Slavery spirit in threefold greater degree than it ever has in all its history before. No more gigantic blunder was ever committed in American legislation, than that of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by Southern men and those who styled themselves their peculiar friends.

This mistake is the more grievous because it is doubtful whether it can ever be repaired. Even though the Missouri Compromise should be restored in form, how could it regain the moral power it had before? What binding sanction could it have without trust in plighted faith, and how can faith once broken be made whole again? And yet is there any reason to believe that Kansas and Nebraska can be admitted into the Union as new Slave States without an agitation that would shake it to its centre? Kansas, at least, will in all probability apply for admission before the close of the next Congress, and appearances now strongly indicate that it will make that application as a Slave State. If we are to judge of the temper of the next House of Representatives by the character of the Northern men who have been elected to it, such an application will be repelled with a spirit which nothing can bend. This must excite hot anger at the South, and thus our country will be thrown back again into all those fierce sectional animosities which raged with such direful power five years ago. Thus it is that those who forced the Nebraska bill upon the country sowed the wind and will reap the whirlwind. Had the warnings of the great mass of the truly national men of the North, and the counsels of the wisest statesmen of the South—wisest though few—prevailed, all the dark prospect that now hangs upon the future would have been averted. But such, as it now seems, must be the price the country will pay for mistaken and unfaithful legislation.

The Testimony of the North.

From the Evening Post.

One of the circumstances which give character and significance to the reelection of Mr. SEWARD as a member of the United States Senate is this—that in the whole course of the animated debate which preceded his election by the New-York Legislature, his Anti-Slavery opinions were not made a ground of objection. Men of all varieties of political opinion took part in the debate—Silver-Gray Whigs, the most zealous of Mr. SEWARD's enemies, and Democrats, Hard and Soft, yet no man opened his mouth to hint that on account of anything that he had done or said in regard to Slavery, or on account of any views he was supposed to entertain on that subject, he could not truly represent the public opinion of the State. No man rose to call him an Abolitionist. If that name, once a word of opprobrium, could have had any effect, either on the members of the Legislature or on the people who were expected to read the debates, it would have been uttered again and again. So far as the Slavery question is concerned, it was tacitly admitted that he had done his duty and fairly represented his constituents.

Another circumstance is worthy of notice. Mr. SEWARD has done nothing which could look like a retreat from the position he has taken on the Slavery question; has said nothing to apologize for any extreme opinion, or explain it away. We do not impute this to his political courage, as some of his friends seem disposed to do. It required no courage to keep his ground. He is a shrewd observer of the indications of public feeling, and he knew very well that it was not necessary to affect any moderation, or hold out any expectation that his course on the Slavery question hereafter would please the friends of that institution better than it has hitherto done. We do not undertake to say that he would have made any attempt to conciliate public opinion, *even if it had been disposed to acquiesce* in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; but we affirm that it would have been the grossest blunder that a politician could have made, if he had said anything that could look like a concession to Slavery, and would infallibly have lost him his election. *The truth is that Mr. SEWARD owes the greater part of the popularity which he now enjoys in the Northern States to his course on this question.*

The reelection of Mr. SEWARD is one of a series of similar expressions of the feeling of the North. Mr. DURKEE is just elected as United States Senator from Wisconsin—a most remarkable selection, which could not have been made if the popular disgust at the passing of the Kansas and Nebraska act had not been intense. Mr. DURKEE is a man of decided opinions on all questions connected with Slavery, no time-server, and never suspected of any disposition to give way, when the occasion required him to keep his ground. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise has moved the people of Wisconsin deeply, and brought them to look on the Slavery question and the Slave power in the same light in which it has been long looked by Mr. DURKEE; and to show that they completely agree with him, they send him to represent them in the United States Senate.

Massachusetts, in place of Mr. EVERETT, a friend of the Fugitive Slave law, sends to the United States Senate General WILSON, its uncompromising enemy, who recently declared publicly his implacable, undying hatred to Slavery. The exchange implies a complete revolution of opinion in Massachusetts—a revolution owing, as everybody knows, to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Iowa, misrepresented in the Senate by CÆSAR AUGUSTUS DODGE, who played the Cæsar in disregarding the will of the people, has shown her disapprobation of his course by sending to Washington Mr. HARLAN, a decided Free-Soiler.

In Mr. PIERCE's own State, New-Hampshire, the indications are very gloomy for those who planned and helped forward the Nebraska fraud. When the Governor of the State, a Democrat, was called upon, not long since, to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, instead of giving the commission to one who would sustain that act of the Administration, he conferred it on Mr. WELLS, from whom the friends of Mr. PIERCE had vainly endeavored to extort an expression of even partial acquiescence in the measure. The appointment of Mr. WELLS was a concession to the public opinion of New-Hampshire. The Governor might have appointed a thorough-paced Nebraska man, but the people would not have borne it.

Hitherto not a single political movement has been made in the Northern States since the passage of the Nebraska act which does not admonish its authors and friends of the fate that awaits them. There is not a single sign of the times from which they can infer that there is any hope of escaping it. Every successive election shows that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise gave lasting offence to the people of the North. There was no man concerned in it who has not lost their confidence forever. These elections which we chronicle from day to day are so many political executions, consigning them one after another to political death.

How Seward Received the News.

From the Evening Post Washington Correspondent.

The news of SEWARD's reelection quite electrified his friends with joy, and was not so unwelcome to the Democrats as it would have been, if it were not a victory over the forlorn factions of DICKINSON, FILLMORE, and the Know-Nothings. When the intelligence reached the successful candidate, he was sitting in his chair in the Senate, as if nothing unusual had happened; and, while he was undergoing the congratulations of his brother Senators, the only demonstration he made was to take an extra pinch of snuff and turn his sandy, close-shaven head round in his high-starched collar, and give a phlegmatic nod, as if to say, "It is all right, just as I expected. I am used to such things."

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The reelection of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the United States Senate, despite the vigorous and determined opposition directed against him, even despite the hostility of the great body of the Know-Nothing organization, is the strongest proof that could possibly have been afforded of the strength and impetus which have been given to the Anti-Slavery sentiment in this State by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It is remarked that, in the course of the canvass for this Senatorial election, very little has been said in opposition to Mr. SEWARD on the ground of his peculiar views respecting Southern Slavery; he has been attacked on many other points, but this has been comparatively let alone, as if his opponents were conscious that to assail him on this ground would be rather to strengthen than to weaken the number of his friends. There is a deep significance in this view of the subject which cannot be unperceived, and we trust will not be disregarded by sensible and conservative men in all parts of the Union.

It is needless to say that Mr. SEWARD was not our first choice to represent the State of New-York in the Federal Senate; but we concur in his election, as the act of the majority of the New-York Whig party, to which we have always adhered as the only organization from which we can expect the Administration of the Government upon judicious, conservative, and constitutional principles. The abilities of Mr. SEWARD command universal admiration, and although we have not been able to agree with him upon all subjects, we believe that his fidelity to the interests of the State is unquestioned, and unquestionable. His course in the Senate has been moderate, conciliatory, dignified, and has elicited the respect even of those who, by their political opinions as well as by the geographical position of their constituencies, are opposed to him.

Yesterday at Albany.

From the Tribune.

The reelection of Governor SEWARD to the seat he now honors in the American Senate, though rendered morally certain at the polls last November, is yet an event so fit in itself and so auspicious of good for the future, as amply to justify the felicitations of which it has already been the impulse. Before this sheet shall be opened by half its million readers, the glad tidings will have been flashed from State to State, and will have been the theme of lively congratulations by a large proportion of the American people. Those who pretend to regard Governor SEWARD as a *sectional* man, cannot deny that his triumph or defeat was and is a subject of wider and deeper national interest than that of any other Senator now living could have been. On the prairies of Iowa and Minnesota—among the first rude lodges of Kansas and Nebraska—in the gorges of the Sierra Nevada and by the cascades of Oregon—the chances of his reelection have been eagerly canvassed in squatters' cabins and around the watchfires of encamped buffalo-hunters—in whale-ships doubling Cape Horn and by American travelers meeting in Egypt or Palestine. There is no other man remaining in the public service whose personal fortunes excite so wide and lively an interest as do those of Governor SEWARD.

In the present instance, however, the public interest in the result of yesterday's election was based on considerations of far higher than individual concern. The rights of man—the equal and inalienable right of all to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—to a voice in framing the laws by which, and electing the rulers by whom, they are to be governed—was involved in the struggle now so happily ended at Albany. The advocates of caste based on color, and of caste based on diversities of creed or of birth—different as individuals and as hosts, but animated by a common spirit—were mutually engaged in the work of preventing Gov. SEWARD's reelection. They could not agree that any designated person *should* be chosen Senator, but they could heartily agree that Governor S. *should not* be. Their highest hope was to defeat any election, and leave the State but half represented in the Senate at the opening of the next Congress. They have not succeeded even in rendering the contest ostensibly a serious one. His majority on the first ballot was in either House decisive—there was no Joint Ballot, simply because the emphatic agreement of the two Houses produced the case in which the law prescribes that none shall be had. The law prescribes the hour of noon of the first Tuesday in February, as that on which each House shall proceed to the choice of a Senator, and by 1 o'clock the whole business was concluded, the nominations of the two Houses compared in Joint Meeting, found to agree, Gov. SEWARD declared reelected, and the two Houses had adjourned, amid the acclamations of enthusiastic thousands, proud of the day's work done for New-York and for Humanity.

We rejoice that there is no room for even a pretence that Gov. SEWARD's reelection has been secured by any shadow of concession on the part of himself or his friends. He stands to-day as unequivocal and decided an antagonist of Slavery and the influences which conspire to empower and diffuse it as he ever was, and none will even assert that he has propitiated an enemy or secured a vote by modifying or seeming to modify the views hitherto cherished by him on this head which have been so widely and vehemently stigmatized. Though quite a number of those who voted for him, and whose support was indispensable to his success, had been inveigled into "Know-Nothing" lodges, and were thought to be committed and pledged to the most intolerant Nativism, Governor SEWARD has maintained a position of unqualified, unmitigated hostility to that proscriptive dogma. Untrammeled by a pledge, undegraded by even a vote-catching explanation or apology, he is reelected for a term which does not expire till 1861, at which period we may rationally presume that Slavery will have ceased to rule our National Councils, and Nativism will have run its rapid race and died out again as it has repeatedly done ere now. Gov. S., we have no doubt, will, should life and health be vouchsafed him, serve out the term for which he has been reelected, and will discountenance any efforts to make him a candidate meantime for a higher station.

With a new term of six years thus before him, secured by no pledges, won by no solicitations, he has an arena for usefulness and a tenure of service which may well satisfy a generous ambition. If this should be his last public trust, he will not feel, nor should he, that his merits and services have been inadequately appreciated, nor his aspirations baffled. That he will maintain to the last his attitude of devotion to Human Freedom, from whatever quarter assailed, there is no shadow of doubt. And we will leave in the Senate no man who will have done more to clothe its deliberations with dignity and grace the personal relations of its members with unruffled amenity and unaffected urbanity and courtesy than himself.

Indeed, his fault, so far as one may be detected in his past Senatorial career, has been that of too general a deference to the influences which bear sway in the tainted atmosphere of the Senate. The vice of the time is Complaisance, and from this vice Gov. SEWARD has not been wholly free. Noisily accused of sacrificing the interests of his constituents by ultraism and fanaticism, his real shortcoming has been the very opposite of that attributed to him. In an age of overwhelming peculation, we cannot remember that he has once denounced in the Senate an act of public robbery. In a body which squanders more public money corruptly and wastefully than any other sixty men in the Republic have ever dared to do, we do not recollect that he has once raised his voice decidedly against the Senatorial stealing, in the way of paying Members for services never performed, allowing them Mileage for journeys never made, and throwing bags of unearned public money at the heads of their own scullions, buying books right and left, and covering up all manner of improper expenditures under false charges for "Fuel," "Stationery," &c., &c. Now there is not in the wide world another place where an austerely upright and conscientious man—one who dare be accounted mean and shabby and a paltry, canting demagogue, so that he may save the Treasury from plunder and the People from gross fraud—is so urgently needed as in that very Senate. We will trust that the need will be henceforth less urgent, or that the reelection of Gov. SEWARD will have provided for its satisfaction.

U. S. Senator From New-York.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WM. H. SEWARD, Abolition Whig, has been reelected to the U. S. Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. For particulars, see telegraphic dispatch.

Mr. Seward Re-elected.

From the Express.

Mr. SEWARD has been reelected United States Senator on nomination,—having received 18 votes in the Senate, and 69 in the House.

This is 4 more than a Constitutional majority in the House, and 1 more than a like majority in the Senate.

By the declaration of Mr. MCGUIRE, an Irish Democratic member from this City, (No. 92 Catharine-street,) we see, if there had been Whig and Know-Nothing strength enough to defeat him, that the whole Roman Catholic organization of the State was to be brought to bear upon the Democratic party, to carry him in. This is natural enough, when we recall such a fact as this—that WM. H. SEWARD, when Governor of the State in 1841, after he had nominated to the Senate such a man as HIRAM KETCHUM, Judge of the Circuit Court, withdrew the nomination because here, in this City, he had met Archbishop HUGHES before a committee of the Common Council, and in Albany had resisted the subtraction of a large portion of our Free Common School Fund for the exclusive support of Roman Catholic schools and Roman priests.

Tallow candles were flickering in the windows of the *Tribune* office last night in honor of the reelection of "our beloved Senator." Guns were to have been fired in the Park, but somehow or other the powder didn't go off.

The so-called "Democratic-Whig General Committee" met at the Broadway House last evening, and passed resolutions complimentary to the election of WM. H. SEWARD to the United States Senate. There being a prize fight on the *tapis* in another part of the City, we were sorry to hear there was but a sparse attendance.

Our amiable brother of the *Evening Journal*, the good Lord THURLOW, thus breaks out in ecstacy over the success of the great man, at the same time that it excites "Samuel."

Stolen Thunder.

From the Albany Argus.

At the dinner table at Congress Hall yesterday, where a very large number of guests were assembled, the Governor's Private Secretary displayed the big eagle which occupied a page of the *Evening Journal*, just brought into the room. Mr. HOLLIS WHITE, at the other end of the table, was so moved with enthusiasm at the sight of this emblem of victory, that he rose and proposed three cheers for SEWARD, which were given quite heartily, considering the surprise with which the proposition took the company. Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, who, with a dozen or so friends, was dining at another table, instantly arose and proposed three cheers for Mr. DICKINSON; and his party, either from superior lungs or enthusiasm, responded so emphatically as quite to steal the thunder of the SEWARD men. The incident afforded amusement to men of all shades of opinion.

The *Argus* further says:

"The Senator question having been disposed of, office-seekers may now hope to have their cases attended to and be put out of agony soon."

The Albany *Atlas* having taken Mr. MAGUIRE to task for having come to the rescue of Mr. SEWARD, the *Register* says:

"The array of Roman Catholic priests, in attendance from abroad, all intent on promoting Mr. SEWARD's interests, should call upon the *Atlas*, and say it is 'all right.'"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Public Notice.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the only person by the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm, the business will be continued by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors, No. 165, 273 and 511 Broadway; all connection with the store No. 10 Astor House, being discontinued.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil will be prepared only by us as heretofore. Our Mr. Clark went to New-Foundland to superintend its manufacture, and is the only druggist from the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and as he continues his supervision of that branch of our business we can warrant it pure, and as success depends upon its purity, be particular to see that the name HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., is over the cork of each bottle, as without it, it is not genuine.

The business will be conducted the same as heretofore, as Mr. Hegeman, although his name has not been prominent in the firm, has been in the establishment 20 years and a member of the firm over 12 years, and had the principal supervision of the business, and no exertion will be spared to secure the satisfaction and interest of our customers.

All the receipts of W. L. Rushton, Rushton & Aspinwall, Rushton & Co., and Rushton, Clark & Co., are in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hegeman's supervision the same as for 20 years past, and their genuineness and quality guaranteed by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists & Druggists, No. 165, 273 & 511 Broadway.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, of any low price. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Rev. W. H. Milburn—Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will deliver a Lecture at the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church, near Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, Symbol of Western Life.* Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door, or at the office of this paper.

☞ Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup and Pain in the Chest, instantly relieved by Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, the cheapest and best remedy in the world. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 132 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ The Sixth Anniversary of the Deposition of the Pope, and of the Proclamation of the Roman Republic, will take place on FRIDAY, 9th of February, at the Tabernacle, at 7½ P. M., punctually. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by Professor FELIX FORESTI, Hon. HENRY WILSON, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, Hon. J. P. HALE, Rev. J. S. INSKIP, SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, Senator CHASE, M. DE L'ESLOGE, and others. The three front rows in the gallery will be reserved for ladies, provided those places be occupied prior to the commencement of the proceedings. The public is respectfully invited to attend. Admission free.

☞ Dr. Sharpe's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, cancer, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ The First Anniversary of "The Local Preachers' Association of the M. E. Church of New-York and Brooklyn"—Will be held THIS EVENING in the Methodist Church in 7th-st., near 2d-av. Bishop JANES will preach the sermon. There will be other interesting exercises on the occasion. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. R. HORTON, Secretary.

☞ New-England Young Men's Association.—Lectures.—The next Lecture will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock, by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of Boston. Subject—*The Americanized European.* Tickets 25 cents. F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President. E. W. B. OSGOOD, Sec'y.

☞ Mercantile Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Feb. 12—R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.—Work and its Rewards. Feb. 15—W. ADAMS, D. D.—The Model Mechanic. J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED respecting WILLIAM MADDOX, a native of Liverpool, England, about forty years of age, and stands about five feet five inches high. Has black hair, full black whiskers, and rather dark complexion. Some three years ago he worked as a laborer at the Novelty Works, in this City, and is supposed to have gone West. Any information respecting the above person will be gratefully received by his family, and may be communicated to JOHN TRIPPETT & BROTHER, No. 68 William-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN of the first standing in society, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady of good disposition, &c., with a view to matrimony. Address R. T. V., Box No. 125, Holyoke, Mass.

T. E. BULL.—Business Paper negotiated. Office No. 40 Water-st., third door from Wall-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most experienced young girl of neat and tidy habits as chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer; a girl of excellent judgment with children, willing to do their washing and mending. As she wishes a permanent situation will take $5 to $6 in this City or Brooklyn; has excellent city reference. No objection to a lady who boards as she seldom leaves her place. Call or address No. 222 1st-av., 1st floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. Can procure the best of City reference. Please call at No. 136 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as chambermaid, or to take care of children. Understands plain sewing and knitting. Has been 18 months with her late employers, to whom she refers, and where she can be seen, at No. 23 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By three American young girls, (sisters,) one as milliner, one to do general housework or chamberwork, and one to take care of children and chamberwork in a small family. Apply at No. 13 West 21st-st., or at No. 418 7th-av., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook and washer and ironer; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer. Has good city reference. Call at No. 251 East 18th-st. for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German girl, to do general housework in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 56 West 17th-st., basement.

GENTLEMAN AND LADY WANTED—Or a respectable farmer and wife (without children) to take charge of a beautiful country seat, of easy and ready access to the City, at a moderate compensation, over and above a living from the farm products, and a handsome furnished cottage. None need apply, but such as can bring the best references of character and neatness. Address L. M., post-paid, office of the New-York *Daily Times*.

HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION.—An educated and highly respectable lady offers her services either to a lady or in a gentleman's family, (with or without children,) in the above capacity. Unexceptionable references given as to her respectability, qualifications, &c. Compensation not so much an object with the advertiser as a domestic, agreeable and permanent home. Address M. D., Box No. 48 Broadway Post-office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—In a village on the banks of the Hudson, about 30 miles from New-York. None need apply unless thoroughly acquainted with the prescription and general retail business. Address (by letter prepaid) DRUGGIST, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, giving references and stating salary expected.

BOY WANTED—A smart, active American boy about 15 to 17 years of age, to attend a retail store. He must be honest, industrious and willing to make himself generally useful. One who resides within half a mile from the Park preferred. Address M., Jewel Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—A good, smart, active boy, in an Importing House. One that writes a good hand and resides with his parents, preferred. Address, in the handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,682, Post-Office.

TEACHING.—A young lady, graduate of the Salem Normal Academy of Music, desires a situation as teacher of the piano-forte in an academy, or would receive pupils at her residence, or visit them at their own for instruction, in Brooklyn, New-York, or any of the adjacent cities. Would have no objection to go a short distance from the City. Call or address J. C. M., No. 194 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As salesman and traveling agent, of good character and habits, by a first-class house in the general commission business. A young man with a few hundred dollars at his command, can secure a good situation, with a liberal salary, by addressing Box No. 1,460, Post-Office.

TELLER WANTED—For a Savings Bank; he must be a man of good business education; a good penman and accountant; a married man and not less than 40 years of age. No bonds required, but the most satisfactory references. Address Box No. 1,661, Post-Office.

NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To do the general housework of a small family, living in Brooklyn. Must know how to cook, wash and iron, and be willing to work. Apply at No. 267 Pearl-st. this day, before 12 o'clock.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes an engagement to instruct and take the entire charge of a family of children. The best of references given. Address A. C., *Daily Times* Office.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED—To canvass counties for "The Great War of the East," illustrated. Just published, very thrilling. Also, "Startling Facts for the Know-Nothings." Address, Post paid, AMERICAN FAMILY PUBLICATION ESTABLISHMENT, No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufacturing Co., No. 7 Gold-st.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—Founded A. D. 1849, for the accommodation and improvement of domestic servants, No. 149 Grand-st., New-York.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 414 6th-av., corner 26th-st.—Housekeepers, school-teachers, governesses; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this institution.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wishes to procure a building in Brooklyn, somewhere between Hicks, Clinton, Orange and Atlantic-sts., for the purpose of establishing a private dancing academy for families. Any one having property to improve, or a good house in which alterations could be made, either by the owner or lessee, can hear of a good tenant for a term of years, by addressing A. DODWORTH, No. 296 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Up town, in New-York, a good brown stone front house, say 20 to 22 feet front, three stories; to cost about $7,000 to $8,000; payable say half cash and balance in good builders' hardware. Address BRADNER, New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A House neatly furnished, suitable for the accommodation of 6 to 8 persons without children. Rent must be moderate, and location not above 30th-st. Address N. E. S., at office of this paper.

COTTAGE WANTED—Or other very cheap residence, in the vicinity of New-York. One with some land preferred. Must be a bargain. Name price. Address C. B. C., *Times* Office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase from $400 to $1,000 worth of medium class furniture, for which cash will be paid. Any family about breaking up, housekeeping can find a customer by addressing a line to HAMILTON, *Times* Office. N. B.—Would like it as soon as the 10th or 12th inst.

COPPER BOILER WANTED.—A second-hand Copper Boiler, capacity not less than 150 gallons. Inquire of J. J. JOHNSON, No. 28 Ferry-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady and one or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms and full board, in a small family, at No. 21 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARD—Can be obtained for a gentleman and his wife at No. 64 East 23d-st., in a newly furnished house containing all the modern improvements, where only a few select boarders are taken, and no children. No moving 1st of May. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS FOR SPRING SALES.

PINNEO & CO., No. 76 Chambers-st., New-York,

HAVE just opened their Spring importations of Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, &c., including a general assortment of millinery articles *of the most fashionable and recherché styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.*

P. & Co., import their own goods, and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully attended to. No. 76 Chambers-st., near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offers for sale the very best quality of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN All Wool Superfine INGRAIN CARPETS, at 6s. per yard. Second quality ditto, at 5s. per yard. ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, (Of Messrs. Crossleys & Sons and others,) At $1 per yard. ROYAL VELVET DITTO, at $1 50 per yard. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs GAYNOR continues to receive, by almost every steamer, new supplies of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, which for ease and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed, while her prices are only half usually charged. No. 45 Third-av., near 10th-st.

CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having clothes to dispose of, can receive a fair cash price, by sending to the store No. 13 Laurens-st., near Canal, or No. 92 West Broadway, or address, by letter, through the post, to S. COHEN. Ladies attended by Mrs. Cohen.

BROWN & DOYLE, No. 356 Bowery, between 4th and Great Jones-sts., are selling a large lot of embroideries, including collars, flouncings, bands, &c., considerably less than the usual prices. Best kid gloves, 4s. 6d. per pair.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock, at the New-York University. Lieut. BARTLETT, U. S. N., will read a paper on *Lighthouses and their Recent Improvements*. Illustrated by experiments and drawings. Admission free.

THE SIXTH AND LAST LECTURE OF THE COURSE ON THE IMPONDERABLE AGENTS—Before the apprentices and members of the Mechanics' Society, will be delivered by Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., THIS EVENING, at 7½, at the rooms of the society, No. 472 Broadway. Subject—*Galvanic Electricity, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism and Magneto Electricity.*

SUTTON IS YET IN THE FIELD—And may be found at his old stand, No. 103 Fulton-st., ready and willing, as usual, to print to order, at low prices for cash, all kinds of cards, circulars, bill heads, bills of lading, notices, receipts, labels, posting and hand-bills, country merchants' store bills, &c., &c. THOMAS R. SUTTON, Printer.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The Society of the New-York Hospital gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $5,000 from D. H. NEVINS, Esq., executor, being the amount of a legacy from RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased, late a Governor of the Hospital. JOHN A. STEVENS, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Wanted on or before the 10th day of April 200 loads street dirt and 60 loads good loam, to be delivered in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant-square. Address, stating price per load for each, DERBY, *Times* office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN.

WHO WROTE IT?

It is nearly ready, and will be published in a few days. SOME SAY THAT RUTH HALL IS FANNY FERN. Is it so or not? The book now in press will tell the secret. If Fanny Fern is not Ruth Hall, WHO IS FANNY FERN? THE ORDERS STILL CROWD IN.

It will have thousands of readers. To be issued in one volume, cloth. Price $1. H. LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlars, and all others, will please send in their orders at once. They will be supplied at very low rates, by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand. All orders will be supplied in the rotation they are received. So all had better order at once.

Price for the complete work, handsomely bound in one volume, cloth gilt, is $1 a copy only.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, per first mail, free of postage, on their remitting $1 to the publisher, in a letter, postpaid.

THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION POSTPONED.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

Announce a brief Postponement of the Distribution, from the 30th of January, to the 28th of February next, at which time it will positively take place. The Managers find it necessary to make the above change, owing to the delay in completing the building of the galleries, and the reception of works of Art, which necessarily deferred the publishing of the Illustrated Catalogue until late in December, thereby preventing the general circulation desired among the distant Secretaries and friends of the Association.

To all those who have not yet subscribed, the last opportunity is now presented. Any one subscribing previous to the 28th of February, will be entitled to the Magazines for 1855.

The payment of $3 entitles any person to any of the three dollar Magazines for the year 1855.

Subscriptions received at No. 3 Astor House, and at the KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs.

This is the most brilliant of this distinguished author's works. It is, in fact, in the estimation of his friends, the "CREAM" of his literary productions.

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From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier. This volume is really one of surpassing elegance.

From the Albany Spectator. It will be sought after by every man of taste and letters.

From the United States Review. The portraits in this volume are not mere mechanical similitudes of the various and conflicting characters which, in turn, claim the attention of the essayist. He has imbued them all with his own superabundant vitality; [illegible]

If our readers cannot find in this book much to amuse, instruct and benefit them; much to make them smile, and much to arouse that noble and sad more human emotion whose symbol is a tear, then we can only recommend them to look out for such books as they require themselves—for we find no recent issue of the American press which, for so many reasons and so strongly, we can recommend.

From the New-York Recorder. No one who is familiar with his labors can arise from the perusal of this his third volume of Portraits, without perceiving that the enthusiasm of youth is tempered by the experience of maturer years, and by that expanded scope of observation which he has naturally obtained. We do not mean to say that he has lost the fire and fervor of his style, for that would be to intimate that his great charm is departed. We only accord to him that progression which is inevitable in an earnest and truthful mind, such as we believe him to possess.

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12. Fading, Still Fading.	27. Our Lord is Risen from the Dead.
13. Messenger Bird.	28. Triumphant Zion.
14. Willow of Nain.	29. Hark, Ten Thousand Voices Cry.
15. Adeste Fideles.	30. Sound the Loud Timbrel.

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BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY—Three great comic pieces. Bourcicault's comedy of BREACH OF PROMISE. [illegible] Mr. Burton; [illegible]. The comic piece of POOR PILLICODDY. Pillicoddy, Mr. Burton; Mrs. Pillicoddy, Miss A. Lee; Captain O'Scuttle, Mr. Johnston; Mrs. O'Scuttle, Mrs. Cooke. The laughable farce of SOPHIA'S SUPPER. TO-MORROW, (Friday)—The Serious Family and the Toodles. The Player's Plot, highly successful, on Saturday and Monday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, will be presented Morton's Fine Comedy of TOWN AND COUNTRY. Reuben Glenroy........Lester | Rosalie........Mrs. Bennett. After which, the excellent Comedy of THE CRITIC. Puff........Lester | Tilburina........Mrs. Stephens.

CIRCUS.—METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—POSITIVELY THE LAST BUT THREE NIGHTS of the great Combined Troupe of R. SANDS & CO. and J. J. NATHANS. THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Miss EMMA MATHEWS, Signorina CHIARINI, Master JESSE SANDS, and the entire Troupe, will appear. SAM LATHROP, Clown. Afternoon Performance given on SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that, in consequence of the continued hoarseness of Miss LOUISA PYNE, the Opera is postponed until FRIDAY, Feb. 9. Seats secured for Wednesday and Thursday will be transferred for Friday and Saturday.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The most Chaste, interesting, and beautiful performances AFTERNOON and EVENING, selected with an especial eye to the entertainment of families. THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1855, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the celebrated moral drama of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE; Capt. Montraville, C. W. Clark; Charlotte, Miss Mestayer. After which, THE HONEST MILKMAN. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE MAN AND THE TIGER; besides THE TAILOR OF TAMWORTH. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE.—Nos. 758 and 760 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.—The largest and most talented company in the world. Go and see them. Open EVERY EVENING. Doors open at 6 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. SATURDAY AFTERNOON Concert, commencing at 3 o'clock. N. B. Grand Testimonial to W. B. DONALDSON, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

THE "NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK" propose giving a Festival at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, 22d inst., in aid of the Charity Fund of the Society. The tickets (limited in number) may be had on application to either of the undersigned Committee of Arrangements. Price $12, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' ticket $3. SIMEON DRAPER, President. L. B. Wyman, Moses H. Grinnell, Chas. A. Stetson, Saml. W. Bussey, Chas. A. Peabody, Thomas Tileston, Wm. M. Evarts, H. A. Hurlbut.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and statuary are still on exhibition.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the State of New-York, viz.: [illegible]

Lost since the date and preserving the identity of the Stock, redeemable 1st June, 1860, in the name of John A[illegible], of Woodlands, Blackheath, Kent, and [illegible], in England, Esquire, and dated August 25, 18[illegible]. [illegible] DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Monday the 5th inst. a large spaniel and setter dog, with yellow spots on his back, a chain collar around his neck, the owner's name on it [illegible]. The above reward will be paid for his return [illegible]. JOHN H. McCUNN, No. 123 West [illegible].

WATCH LOST.—On Sunday evening last, either in the Catholic Church in 28th-st., or in coming thence to West 28th-st., a LADY'S SMALL GOLD ENAMELED WATCH, with chatelaine and charms attached. Intrinsically the loss is of little consideration, but as a hallowed memento it is deeply mourned. The finder shall be handsomely rewarded on returning said watch to No. 129 West 28th-st., or to No. 17 John-st.

LADY'S WATCH LOST.—A lady's enameled watch and chatelaine, on Wednesday, 7th inst. The figure of a reclining female on one side, and wreath of flowers on reverse side of watch. On chatelaine, figure of Cupids. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on leaving them at the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOST—A note made by Russell, Brown, Hall & Co., dated October 28, 1854, at eight months, payable at the St. Nicholas Bank—No. 186, $[illegible]. We hereby caution the public against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers and Brokers, No. 39 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pump and Boiler Tubes, Preserve and Paint Cans, Mustard, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Speaking Pipe, Conductor, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st., near John-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—A brick-yard, fully equipped, and with store, dwelling, &c., and which will clear from $6,000 to $10,000 per annum, will be sold on favorable terms; or a first-rate brickmaker, with some capital and unexceptionable references as to character, energy and experience, would be taken as partner. Address A. B., at Box No. 4,656 New-York Post-Office.

SOAP WORKS FOR SALE.—Consisting of 12 horse boiler, 6 horse engine, soap-kettles, lyes, shafting, belting, &c., &c., in store No. of Rutgers-st., will be sold by H. H. LEEDS & CO., on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 61 Rutgers-street, if not disposed of at private sale. The above can be seen by applying as above. The lease of the building can be had by a party wishing to enter the business.

$5,000.—TO JEWELERS.—A young man with the above amount would like to purchase the interest in a well-established retail jewelry store; has been engaged in the business the last five years in this City, and understands the business thoroughly. For particulars, address A. B. C., Times Office.

TO EXHIBITORS.—TO LEASE.—A fine property on Broadway, near Amity-st., nearly 40 feet wide by 200 feet deep; could easily be converted into a small Theatre, Concert or Minstrel Hall, and would be so converted for a good tenant, and immediate possession given. Address Box No. 1,651 Post-Office.

$5,000 TO $20,000 WANTED.—Parties having this amount to invest in a legitimate and very lucrative business, will find a good opportunity by addressing B. W. S., *Herald* Office.

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ADAMS & BUCKINGHAM, No. [illegible]-st., New-York, AND GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAM, New-Orleans, La., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

YOU WANT BEARD, YOU SAY?—Well now, see. I make an article that will force your beard, mustache or hair grow strong and thick in six weeks, and warrant that it will not stain or injure the skin. *Now if you use a bottle* you will say, Oh, it's a humbug; but if you are a sensible man, you will either try it or ask some one who has, and if not willing to abide the result, I know what it will do, and that's why I persist in advertising it. It's $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 186 Broadway, and No. 107 Nassau-st.; HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; BRIGGS, No. 12 [illegible]-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

TO GROCERS.—SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., import and offer for sale the following articles wholesale. [illegible] Gelatine Brands, White and Red, different qualities. Gelatine Cocoa. Mustard, English, ground, brands, in kegs, bottles and [illegible]. Salad Oil, in bottles and baskets. Salad Oil "Sublime," in bottles and baskets. Castile Soap, white and mottled. [illegible] &c., &c.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT, SWINDLING AND FALSE PRETENSES.—Thursday night last there arrived in our city, by the Hudson River Railroad, a gentleman and lady who took rooms at the Stanwix Hall. Both were elegantly apparelled, and the man soon made it known that he was on a wedding tour, having that morning been married to the lady, formerly an actress at the Broadway Theatre, New-York. The man gave his name as W. H. HANCOCK, broker, of that City; made free use of his money in fee'ing the servants of the Hotel, and was evidently disposed to make his honey moon as pleasant as the "lucre" would contribute toward it. The next day (Friday) he, with his bride, made a visit of inspection to the Legislative Halls and other noticeable public buildings. That evening, however, two policemen from New-York arrived in the late train, in pursuit of the man, who, they said, was charged with embezzlement, swindling and obtaining goods under false pretenses, to the amount of $15,000. The object of their visit was not known till next morning, when he was arrested and taken back to New-York. His newly made bride accompanied him.—*Albany Argus, Feb. 5.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1855.

The business of the past week has been characterized by a little more activity, but not by anything like general steadiness. The large auctions of lawns brought into the market a greater number of buyers, and these have since operated with rather more freedom, particularly in Domestic Cottons; but this action is attributable to the fact that purchasers obtained what goods they sought after, at, in most cases, their own bids. Any other conduct upon the part of factors would have restricted the sales, as there has appeared among buyers no great eagerness to secure supplies of any kind, unless where unusual inducements, in the shape of low prices, &c., have been held out. Prices may, therefore, be considered without any real change for the better. The receipts of goods are moderate; while the general stock is gradually augmenting. These circumstances tend to preclude a scarcity of any importance, especially as the country's wants are likely to be very moderate, and to be very cautiously supplied. This prospect helps to keep up the inactivity which has so long been the most prominent feature of the trade, by fostering a disposition among purchasers to buy only as they are in need. Such prudent action is apt to form one of the principal characteristics of this season's business.

There is a moderate degree of animation and steadiness in the market for Brown Sheetings and Shirtings. Bleached Goods and Cotton Flannels are inactive and rather languid. Denims attract rather more attention at previous quotations. Drills are also a little more inquired for, but are otherwise unchanged. Duck is essentially unaltered. Ginghams are dull and heavy. Lawns have not varied much since the auction sale of this day week, when a catalogue of about 1,800 cases Portsmouth and Hadley Falls goods were sold at a range of from 10½c.@12½c., averaging 10¾c., a large company being in attendance, representatives of the trade in most parts of the Union. Local dealers bought the smallest portion of the amount offered. Osnaburgs are still depressed and declining. Printing Cloths are in [illegible] request at [illegible] rates. Prints are rather [illegible], especially styles worth from 6c.@10c. Stripes and Ticks remain about the same.

Woolens are extremely quiet, notwithstanding the severity of the season, which would seem to be enough to occasion some degree of activity. The fact that it does not tends to demonstrate what we have heretofore hinted at, that there are supplies distributed throughout the country, which must be consumed in some way before fresh stocks can be ordered hence. Prices are not [illegible] perceptibly from the depression [illegible] to the Fall season. Blankets are quiet and languid. Cassimeres are in some request at old rates. Cloths, Flannels, Jeans, and Linseys are unchanged in most respects. Mousseline de Laines are abundant, yet though not in active demand, rule pretty firm. Satinets, Sheep's Greys and Tweeds are essentially unaltered.

Foreign Goods are still sparingly dealt in; but as there is a moderate general supply only here, holders evince no uneasiness about the future, and prices of most seasonable fabrics are pretty uniform. Cottons and Linens are the most sought after, and are being sold more to the satisfaction of importers. Silks are quoted generally [illegible] and low in price, yet inactive. The market is quite dull and heavy for nearly all kinds of Woolen Goods. Auction sales have, thus far, been of rather rare occurrence and of secondary interest. The few that have taken place have exhibited the same characteristics as the trade in private. The results of sales made in either way are not essentially different, nor do they hold forth much encouragement to factors. What we have observed up to this time, only confirms us in the belief that this quarter's business is likely to prove very limited and not very profitable.

Commercial..........Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive and languid at $6 75@$6 87½ for Pearls, and $6 00 for Pots ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is quiet, though freely offered at [illegible] ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—With a pretty well supplied market and a generally limited demand—local dealers being the principal buyers—prices are without improvement.

BREAD—The demand is very moderate at old rates, while the general stock is fair.

CANDLES—There is a fair business doing here in [illegible], but at wholly unchanged prices. The market is moderately supplied.

CEMENT—Being less abundant and in steady request, now commands $[illegible] ℔ bbl.

COAL—We have no important change to notice. There is a good stock in market, but the demand is limited and prices are unaltered.

COCOA—The market is quiet but firm, with a limited amount offering.

COFFEE—The inquiry is not very active, but sustains prices. This day's sales embrace 150 bags Java at [illegible]; 300 bags Rio at 9½c.@10½c.; [illegible] Maracaibo at [illegible], and 200 do. St. Domingo at [illegible] ℔ lb. We accidentally omitted, in our last, a report of an auction sale of 2,000 bags Rio at 9½c.@10½c.; average about 9¾c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—A limited business is being transacted in this line at [illegible] for new Sheathing; 24c. for yellow do., and 17c.@18c. for old do. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market is less active but steady, operators being disposed to do little until they get later European news. We continue our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	7½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	11½

FEATHERS—We have no sales or changes in prices to report; stock moderate.

FISH—Dry Cod are rather scarce and quiet at $3 [illegible] ℔ cwt. Mackerel are generally dull and heavy at old rates. Pickled Salmon have not varied. The last sale of Pickled Herring was made at $3 25 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are selling in lots at [illegible] for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active, but are unchanged in price. The weather is unfavorable for business; and while the home demand is moderate, the expectation of later European news checks the export inquiry. Prices are unaffected by these circumstances. The day's sales reach only about 8,300 bbls. We quote:

Superfine State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian has not varied much. [illegible] Superfine brought $8 87½, in bond, and $9 37½@$9 50 free. Southern is active and buoyant, with sales since our last of 3,600 bbls. at [illegible] for mixed to favorite, and $9 87½@$10 37½ for fancy and extra ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is salable and steady at $3 75@$4 ℔ 100 lbs. Rye Flour has continued in fair request at $6 [illegible] for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 81¼ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The sales of Raisins consist of 200 boxes bunch at $3 [illegible]; 300 boxes Bunch at [illegible] for [illegible], and [illegible] for [illegible]; and all the Dunia, in first hands, at terms not made public. Other articles are unchanged in demand and value.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and languid, though quotations are nominally the same. A small parcel of Southern White was obtained at $2 [illegible] ℔ bushel. The stock here is not a large one, but there is not much inquiry for the article. Rye is dull and heavy at about $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. State and Western Oats are less abundant and in fair demand at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and [illegible] at $1 [illegible] for Southern white and yellow, ℔ bushel, which circumstances impede operations.

GUANO—Is less freely offered and is in fair demand at previous figures.

HAY—River is selling, in lots, at [illegible] for shipping, and $1 [illegible] for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Since our last report there has been nothing of consequence done, but prices have not varied much.

HIDES—The reduced supply and active demand have [illegible] with [illegible] and buoyancy, with a steady [illegible] improved [illegible].

HONEY—Sales of 20 tcs. Cuba were made for home use at previous figures.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at [illegible] for last year's crop, ℔ lb.

IRON—The market is still very quiet, the demand being limited to small lots at $30@$31 for Scotch Pig; $60 for common English Bar; $[illegible] for refined do.; and $87 50 for Swedish do., ℔ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce, and worth, in lots, $1 [illegible] ℔ thousand.

LEAD—The demand is moderate at old rates, viz.: $6 75@$6 87½ for English and Spanish ℔ 100 lbs. Galena is unaltered. The exports of Lead from Galena, Ill., last year, reached 27,265,000 lbs., nine-tenths of which lead came originally from Wisconsin.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is in improved demand, at prices indicative, in some instances, of an advance since our last, of [illegible] ℔ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is in very light supply and held above the views of buyers, which restrict sales.

LUMBER—The demand is fair; but the stock is more than equal thereto, and prices are without improvement.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in good request and is steady in price; the sales amounting to 430 bbls. at 27c.@28c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are scarce and inactive.

NAILS—Cut are still salable and firm at 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ lb. No change in wrought.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is less abundant and now held at $3 and upwards ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is unaltered; 150 bbls., in good shipping order, were sold to-day at 41c. ℔ gallon. Tar is less active, but is firm, $2 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Rosin is also quiet, yet steady, at $1 [illegible] for common ℔ bbl., delivered; and $2 [illegible] for No. 1 and fine, usual terms.

OIL CAKE—Remains scarce and nominal. Manufacturers are exporting it on their own account.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue quiet at old quotations. Red Oil is pretty active, at 66c. ℔ gallon. Palm is rare and worth 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. About 150 baskets Olive brought $3 42½c.@$3 50 each. Linseed is very dull and heavy, at 76c.@77c. for whole parcels, and 80c. cash, for small lots, from store, ℔ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is in fair supply and moderate demand, at 88c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, FEB. 5.

Sperm—The only transactions in this market the past week are sales of two small lots, amounting to 120 bbls., at $1 72 *cash. The stock here is very small, and the market closed with a strong upward tendency.* In Fairhaven we learn of a sale of 350 bbls. refined, at $1 75. In Nantucket sales of 2,000 bbls. have been made made at $1 75 ℔ gal. (1,500 for export to Europe); 1,100 $1 72; 600 for export to Europe, the balance for a New-York house. *Whale*—There is considerable inquiry for Whale, with a slight improvement in prices; the transactions consist of 550 bbls. at 65c.; 100 do. at 66c., and 200 do. at prices not transpired. *Whalebone*—Sales for the week 10,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 39½c.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER—The supply and demand are equally moderate; and prices are unchanged.

POTATOES—Domestic are freely offered, and are in pretty good request within a range of from $2 50@$3 50 ℔ bbl. Nova Scotia Mercers are obtainable at $1@$1 12½ ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, but firm, with sales for the day of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $12 50 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Mess; $12@$12 25 for new Prime; $14 25@$14 75 for Western Prime Mess, and $16@$16 50 for City Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are rare, and more inquired for at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Cut-meats are moderately active and steady, at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in good request at 8½c.@9½c., according to quality, ℔ lb. Lard is also salable and firm—there having been 380 bbls. Common to Prime taken at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Beef is moderately dealt in at old rates. The day's business embracing 175 bbls. at $5 25@$7 for Country Prime; $[illegible]@$11 for Country Mess; $11@$13 for repacked Western; $14@$15 for repacked Chicago, &c.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef has not varied much, being in demand at $21@$23 ℔ tierce. There were 200 bbls. *Beef Hams bought within the range of from $14@$17* ℔ tierce. Butter is in better request, at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@26c. for State Dairies, and [illegible] for Orange County, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—*Is quiet but steady, at $3 87½@$4 75 for fair to choice,* ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Appears less abundant, and with a fair inquiry, is steady in price.

SEEDS—Clover is taken in lots as wanted at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Flax and Timothy are scarce and quiet, but very firm.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile bought at 10½c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—The market is quiet, but firm at 5½c.@5¾c. for Plates, ℔ lb.

SPICES—Continue rather inactive at 4½c.@5c. for Race Ginger; 11c.@11½c. for Sumatra Pepper; 13c.@14c. for Cloves; 12c. for Jamaica Pimento; 23c. for Cassia in mats; [illegible] for Mace; and [illegible] for No. 1 Nutmegs, ℔ lb. The supplies are moderate.

STEEL—Rules dull and heavy, with only retail sales within our range: English, 15c.@16c.; German Cast, 13c.@16c.; English Spring, 6c.@7½c.; American Spring, 5c.@5½c.; English Blister, 9c.@10c.; American Blister, 4½c.@5½c.; Milan, (in bond) at 6c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are rather depressed and languid. The day's sales consist of 300 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5½c.; 125 Cuba, in lots, at 4½c.@5c.; and 80 boxes brown Havana at 5½c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is plenty and heavy at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., with limited sales.

TEAS—Are in limited request at old rates, in private. At the public sale, to-day, there was a fair attendance and the best part of the catalogue was sold at full prices for greens, but rather easier figures for blacks. We annex a detailed report: [illegible]

TIN—The market is generally devoid of animation, but quotations are unchanged. There is not a great deal offering.

TOBACCO—Is rather quiet, but steady. 20 hhds. Kentucky have been sold since our last at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Manufactured kinds are unaltered.

WHISKY—The day's business includes 230 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 33c.@34c. ℔ gallon,—showing a better market.

WOOL—Since our last, American Fleece and Pulled has attracted rather more attention, but at drooping rates. Neither kind is very abundant; yet, holders are desirous to realize; and this has the effect of depressing prices. There is nothing of importance doing in Foreign, which is pretty freely offered at languid figures. The imports are tolerably large, though not equalling those of the same time last year,—being 1,301 bales during the month just closed, against 2,614 bales during January, 1854. We may now quote the various kinds thus:

American, Saxony Fleece, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
American, Full Blood Merino	35 @37
American, ½ and ¾ Merino	30 @[illegible]
American, Native and ¼ Merino	24 @[illegible]
Extra, Pulled	[illegible]
Superfine, Pulled	[illegible]
No. 1, Pulled	[illegible]
Peruvian, washed	[illegible]
Valparaiso, unwashed	12 @14
South American Common, washed	12 @15
South American Entre Rios, washed	[illegible]
South American, unwashed	8 @ 9
South American Cordova, washed	20 @22
East India, washed	[illegible]
African, unwashed	9 @18
African, washed	18 @30
Smyrna, unwashed	12 @14
Smyrna, washed	22 @25
Mexican, unwashed	12 @14

FREIGHTS—The business is still checked by the influence referred to in our last. For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 300 tierces Beef at 3s.; some Pork at old rates; 250 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton; and small lots of other articles at unchanged figures. For London, the shipments have been very light at previous quotations. For Bremen, there were some Heavy Goods taken at 25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new. The latest charters have been: A ship from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton 11-32d.; a bark, 270 tons, to Cadiz and back, $3,500; brig *James Caskie*, from Pensacola Bay to Hull or Grimsby, Deals, £5; a brig, 196 tons, to Cardenas, $400; one from Norfolk to St. Croix, hhd. Staves, $11 25, and back from Porto Rico, Sugar, 37½c., and Molasses, $3; one from Bermuda to Glasgow or Liverpool, Timber, 1s. 3d. ℔ cubic foot; one of 245 tons, to Cadiz, Gibraltar and back, $3,250, and if to Malaga, $200 additional; one from Cardenas to New-York, Molasses, $3; two from North Side Cuba to New-York, Molasses, $3, gross gauge; one from New-Haven to Porto Rico and back to New-Haven or New-York, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $3 50; one to St. Jago de Cuba and back, $1,475; a schooner, 160 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400, and one to a Windward West India Island, $[illegible].

New-York Cattle Market...Feb. 7.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, in [illegible] near Third-avenue, and almost O'BRIEN'S, Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Beeves only,) No. 3 [illegible]-street, and at Union Drove Yards for Swine.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

For the past week at all the principal markets mentioned above:

Beeves	2,736	Swine	4,450
Veals	310	Milch Cows	184
Sheep and Lambs	6,000		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hud. River.
Beeves	270	870	200
Veals	207	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows	[illegible]	[illegible]	16
Sheep and Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]	184
Swine	[illegible]	4,450	[illegible]

BEEVES.

At ALLERTON'S, to-day, there was an estimated number about as that last week, and the salesmen again had a decided advantage. The supplies for the week show but a trivial variation, but there were 137 head less in the pens than on last Wednesday. The quality generally was up to the usual average, and the enhanced prices of good cattle caused some butchers to have recourse to a commoner quality, and the advance in prices has been greater upon quality and second quality than upon cattle in good condition. The weather being intensely cold is perhaps one reason why the market exhibited so lively an appearance early in the day, but however there was but few remained on hand to dispose of.

The annexed figures show an improvement of one to one and half cent ℔ lb., and some sales were made as high as 12½c., and in comparison with some Grasshoppers, were worth much more.

PRICES.

(Estimated by the pound in the quarter.)

Best Beef offered to-day	11½c.@12c.
Good retailing quality	10½c.@11c.
Ordinary quality	9½c.@10½c.
Inferior quality	8½c.@9½c.

The wants for Beef have gradually increased within two or three weeks, owing in a great measure to the late snows having cut off to some extent the supplies of Pork, Mutton, &c., and farmers may look for a good market, also next Wednesday, if the yards are not more liberally supplied than to-day.

The arrivals at the different market places are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,499	At Chamberlain's	380
At O'Brien's	302	Sold at Bergen	160
At Browning's	387		
Total			2,728
Received the previous week			2,664

Included are some very fine stall-fed Steers which usually arrive more freely about this season of the year. At the lower markets, CHAMBERLAIN'S, BROWNING'S, &c., the sales have been lively, and there was no surplus on hand this noon. Corroborative of the above we give the following:

BATES & CANFIELD had a lot of common large size Steers—40 head from Tompkins County, this State, average about $7 50 ℔ cwt.; three of the best sold at $320, and eight not as good at 11c.

PHILLIPS & CAREY had 16 head from Dutchess County of small ordinary quality; five sold at $260, and two heifers, 4 years old, at $105, which he thinks nearly 11c.

SMITH & DAVIS had some very good cattle, only 15 head; the best would weigh 10½ cwt., and sold at $115 each.

A. L. BRISTOL offered 30 head from Dutchess County, including a few in extra condition—one pair fatted by BEEKMAN would dress 24 cwt., and sold at $276, *which is 11½c.; another pair well fatted by JAMES MC-WILLING*, sold at $235, average 20 cwt., which is over 12½c. ℔ lb.

GEORGE AYRAULT had a lot of small, uneven steers, 113 in all, 64 owned by PECK, BARBER & UPTON, from Livingston County, mostly oxen, average about 8½ cwt.; four sold at $62, and one pair at $[illegible]. The remainder, 49, originally from Kentucky, owned by J. W. TAYLOR, average not over 5 cwt., of very mean quality, and the drove will not bring over $50 all round.

B. BARTRAM offered 80 head, nearly all from Ohio, some were pretty fair, about half fatted, and sold at 11c. 10 head were purchased by W. H. CONNELL at $90 each.

JOS. WILLIAMS sold a drove of real good Virginia Steers, a profitable arrival for the butcher, and sold very readily at our outside figures. 8 head sold to JAMES IRVING at $120, which seller says is 12 cents. These were of a quality not often from that district.

SIMON ULREY had 92 head from Pickaway County, Ohio, small size animals, sold in lots at 10c.@11c.

P. J. CONCKLIN had 3 full-blooded Durhams—1 pair 3 year olds, weighed 64 cwt., live weight; the other two, 4 year olds, weighed 79 cwt., live; the latter pair cost $400 in Kentucky, the 3 year olds $290. The asking price was 12½ cents, and not above their value in the present state of the market.

CHAS. TEED had 60 head from Westchester County, and sold at 9c.@10c., in ordinary condition. Ten sold to GEO. HAWS at 10½c.—buyer says 11c.

Among those sold at Bergen were 40 head by HENRY HURD at 9½c.@10½c.; 15 head at $86 each. And 27 by CARPENTER, 9 average $90 ahead, about 11c.

GEORGE HAWS also bought 6 head of BLOOMER at $580, which he says is 11½c.; and 1 pair of HURD at $240, at 12c.

We subjoin the section from whence the supplies came:

New-York	420	Illinois	—
Pennsylvania	—	Connecticut	85
Ohio	417	Kentucky	—
Indiana	38	New-Jersey	10
Virginia	34		

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There is again a large decrease in the arrivals and the market has gradually improved. The weather has been very favorable for this trade, and the dressed meat is less plentiful and sells at rather better prices. Mutton by the carcass, in Washington Market, 7c.@9c. ℔ lb. The average of sales given below is much better, and the tendency in prices is upward, with a smaller surplus on hand than for some time past. We quote common Sheep, $3 to $4 50; extra do. $5 50 to $8, and Lambs at $3 to $5. We were misinformed as to Mr. MCGRAW; he having experienced nothing of the kind. He has furnished a list of sales the past week:

AT BROWNING'S, BY SAMUEL MCGRAW.

53 Sheep & Lambs	$142 75	10 Sheep	67 50
2 Sheep	15 00	2 Sheep	11 00
5 Sheep	26 00	5 Sheep	44 00
10 Sheep	57 50	10 Sheep	75 00
Total	90	Value	$449 25
Average per head			$[illegible]

This high average is caused by the first lot (53) extra which brought an average of $6 25 alone.

SALES BY THOMAS C. LARKIN.

116 Sheep	$460 00	44 Sheep	182 75
38 Sheep	209 75	41 Lambs	126 12
50 Lambs	102 50	200 Sheep	1,050 00
44 Sheep	232 75		
Total	634	Value	$2,[illegible] 87
Average per head			$4 [illegible]

The arrivals of the week are thus:

At Allerton's	740	At Chamberlain's	3,747
At Browning's	2,110		
Total			6,000
Received the previous week			8,603

VEAL CALVES.

There is no change in the supplies nor in the quality, there being a great many that are about six days old, sold at $1 25 to $3. Good quality sells readily at 5½c.@6c., and extra at 7c. live weight. The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	267	At Browning's	8
At O'Brien's	10	At Chamberlain's	34
Total			310
Received last week			310

MILK COWS.

There is a good inquiry for good quality and our prices are readily obtained. There are none sold under $35, that bear the name of a Cow; we quote ordinary to fair, $30 to $40; good Cows at $45@$55, and extra $60 to $75.

The receipts at the different market places are as follows:

At Allerton's	46	At Browning's	25
At O'Brien's	48	At Chamberlain's	65
Total			184
Received the previous week			169

SWINE.

The supplies of Hogs have been quite meagre, amounting to a scarcity, and prices have in consequence improved very considerably, with but few offering for sale. 8c. has been paid for prime lots for packing, which is rather an extreme figure. The severity of the weather has tended to limit the arrivals. At the Union Drove Yards only 400 have been offered for sale, and the best were readily sold at 7½c.@8c., dead weight, and 6c. live. At ALLERTON'S there were 1,687 received, including some poor lots, selling at 5½c.@6½c., live, and 7c.@7½c. dead. About 4,000 were transported by the Erie Road. We append a list of the range of prices:

Ohio Corn Fed, hard	at 5¾@5¾, live weight.
New-York Corn Fed, hard	at 5¾@6, live weight.
New-York Still Fed	at 5 @5¾, live weight.
Ohio Corn Fed, good	at 7 @7½, dead weight.
New-York Corn Fed, good	at 7½@8, dead weight.
New-York Still Fed	at 7 @7½, dead weight.
Ohio Mast Fed	at 6½@7, dead weight.

The above prices were not as easily obtained at the close.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters, from Charleston, S. C., will open a Boarding and Day School for a limited number of pupils, on the first Monday in February, 1855, at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. Arrangements will be made for conveying day pupils to the School and returning them to their homes. For those who desire to become members of the family, no effort will be spared to furnish a comfortable and pleasant home. The English branches will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. Circulars, with complete details may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

REFERS TO.

Hon. JAMES L. PETIGRU, Hon. HENRY DE SAUSSURE, Rev. SAMUEL GILMAN, F. Y. PORCHER, M. D., and JOHN HOLBROOK, M. D., all of Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. NOTT, President Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. MARTIN B. ANDERSON, President Rochester University, New-York; Rev. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D., Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE and Mr. E. B. SPRINGER, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, New-York; Rev. C. J. BOWEN, Williamsburg, N. Y.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 12 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with convenience, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 25, 1855.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place entrance on 8th-av. The complement is [illegible], in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 222 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 26 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 230 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

BROOKLYN.—New classes are now forming for the second term at WILSON'S Academy for Dancing, on Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic, (opposite the Athenæum.) Hours for ladies and children, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ o'clock; for gentlemen, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS to suit the times.—6½ octave, rosewood, $150 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $200; do. 7 octave, $210 to $[illegible]; one grand Piano, $[illegible], cost $[illegible]; Nick's superior Melodeons, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $120, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. MCDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 282 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—A new assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 136 3d-av., corner 15th-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brown-stone front house, with basement and counter cellar, No. 160 West 36th-st., third house west of Broadway; has all the modern improvements, and is built in the very best style; size of lot 25 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 in depth; house 50 feet deep, with laundry attached in the rear. Inquire on the premises.

Also, a store to let, corner of 6th-av. and 31st-st. Inquire as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In West Morrisania. The house is a three story basement, with piazza in front, built in the best manner, marble mantels, range, heater, &c. There is a substantial barn, a good well of water, and upward of 100 choice fruit trees on the premises. Lot, 100 feet front, 140 feet on the rear, and 400 feet deep, facing on three streets. Price, $5,500, of which $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

JOHN H. BURR, No. 25 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A well finished house, supplied with every convenience for a genteel family, with handsome gas fixtures and water fixtures, bath room, &c., in the highly respectable neighborhood No. 197 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins. Apply to the owner on the premises. Terms easy. Would exchange for good house and land a short distance in the country, convenient by railroad or steamboat.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, new—built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 219 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Steam Saw Mill, at the foot of North 11th-st., Williamsburg, in good running order, with two sets of saws and one circular saw, together with a large and well-assorted stock of oak and pine lumber. A bargain can be had by immediate application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, where the terms will be made known.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house, 21 feet by 40, with extension, built in the best manner and with all modern improvements. Neighborhood excellent, situated on 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Terms easy. Apply to H. J. SCUDDER, No. 66 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,000; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 169 Hester-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 183 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., with all the modern improvements; street 100 feet wide. Inquire of SHERMAN & BRUMLEY, No. 12 Coenties-slip.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, being replete with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 6½ acres, with a front of about 500 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., is perhaps not surpassed, no care and expense having been spared in order to make the whole complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

JOB MAGIE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, sixty-built dwelling-house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad depot. The house is built in the most thorough manner and contains many modern [illegible]. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a tenant dwelling. Orange is a healthy town, reached (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 13 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, known as No. 64 Broad-st., a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The house is large and commodious, replete with every convenience, 46 by 32, exclusive of a back kitchen, containing 13 finished rooms, besides pantries and other under the whole. The exterior is after the Italian style. There is also a carriage-house, &c., to correspond with style of the house. The above have all been built in the most substantial manner within a few years, are now in good repair and situated in a rapidly improving part of the city. The grounds comprise about 2 acres. The house and improvements will be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. For terms of sale, &c., call on or address

D. O. SCOTT.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 63 West Warren-st., near Clinton-st., finished in the best manner, with hot and cold water, gas, bath, range, &c., located in one of the finest and healthiest streets. This is a rare chance for a neat dwelling, near to business, at a low price; only $2,000 cash required. The furniture will also be sold, if wanted. Apply on the premises, or to BURRITT & STUYVESANT, No. 15 Wall-st., third floor.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The two new and modern-built houses containing 11 rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, pleasantly situated on Kent-av., about one block from the Myrtle-av. Railroad will be sold at public sale on the 14th of February, at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars, apply to JAMES COLE & SON, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to SAMUEL KENNEDY, No. 128 Chatham-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—About half-way between the Rye and Port Chester Stations, a two-story house and barn attached, with 11 acres, garden, orchard, good kitchen, large closets, barn, &c., in good order, well shaded with a grove of good size. Apply to J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 136 Broadway, or T. J. BURGER, No. 11 Beekman-st. Price $[illegible]; if not sold by March 1, it will then be advertised for rent.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A convenient country residence, half a mile from the New-Haven depot at Mount Vernon, and three-fourths of a mile from Harlem Railroad at Hunt's Bridge, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County. The place consists of about seven acres of land, a good house and kitchen, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, hen-house and out-houses for general purposes, with a good variety of fruit of almost every kind. Buildings all in good order. Apply to

E. TEN BROECK, No. 137 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 40 by 30 feet, two stories, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage, and other outbuildings, all in good repair. Together with about four acres of land attached; very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence, at Yonkers, with sixteen lots of ground attached thereto, located on high ground, about 300 feet from the Railroad Station. The house is now fitted up with gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Productive City property will be taken in exchange if required. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

A LARGE BUILDING USED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—Well located for business, now leased for a term of years to a good tenant, to exchange for a good dwelling-house, and some cash or good stock. The dwelling must be situated in some pleasant street in this City, in good order and unincumbered. The manufactory is built upon two lots of ground, 25 by 100, covering nearly the whole ground, is about three years old, built in the most substantial manner, and is now in perfect order, and will bear the inspection of the best judges. Address BUNKER, Chatham-square Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can take place. None but principals need apply.

TEN YEARS' VALUABLE LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—The 10 years' lease of House and Lot No. 345 Grand-st., between the Bowery and Christie-st., now occupied as a dry goods store and dwelling, and is offered to a responsible tenant on terms satisfactory to any one who wants one of the best business locations in this City. Apply to E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

STORES FOR SALE.—The two large stores, corner of Duane and Church-sts. The corner store, 25x116 feet, the one next 25x108 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened 25 feet on the opposite side in the Spring, and will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No. 2,513, New-York City Post-Office.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $2,300. Also, one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,200. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 169 Hester-st.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Near Fulton-av. Railroad, in a healthy and improving neighborhood, in parcels of eight lots and upwards, at low prices and on easy terms, by ROBERT SARJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey Court, No. 41 Wall-st.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.—Of No. 596 Broadway, known as Constitution Hall, being 120 feet deep by 30 feet front; three years and three months unexpired. Fixtures of ball-room for sale. Apply to JOSEPH MOTTE, on the premises.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.—In 4th-st., $7,500; No. 127 South 8th-st., $7,000; Clymer-st., $7,000; Lee-av., $4,500; South 9th-st., $4,000. Cottages, from $1,500 to $4,000 on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, Land Office, No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable house on 16th-st., near Irving-place, in complete order, possession at an early day. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. This place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $[illegible], payable $4 monthly per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 169 Hester-st.

FOR SALE.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three lots with 60 feet water front, and bulk-head with 18 to 25 feet depth of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit applicants. This property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, building material yards, or any business requiring a good water front and dock, and easy access to the City of New-York, being situated in a central and rapidly improving part of the city. Terms easy. Apply to

DAN'L S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Town of Greenburgh, three miles from Dobbs Ferry, and 3½ from Tarrytown, containing 44 acres, all tillable land, with double house, barn, wagon-house granary, &c.; beautiful pond of fresh water; fruit of all kinds in abundance, and perfectly healthy. For particulars, inquire of GEO. J. W. MABEE, No. 62 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Also, a beautiful building site, on elevated ground, overlooking Hudson River for sale, at Dobbs Ferry, 400x150 feet.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—About 90 acres, within 1½ miles of Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, for real estate in New-York City, Jersey City or Brooklyn, well situated for two 45 acre farms; surrounded by water on two sides; in a good state of cultivation; half a mile from railroad depot, cars running hourly to and from New-York. For particulars inquire of E. W. TUCKER, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, or C. H. TUCKER, No. 320 West 24th-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat, commodious House, situated in the healthy village of Newtown, L. I., on the Plank-road leading to Williamsburg. Stages pass the house continually; also within five minutes' walk of the Flushing Railroad Depot. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to C. L. MOORE, Merchant, Newtown; or to the subscriber, PETER GORSLINE, Jr., Flushing, L. I., care of Messrs. Peck & Fairweather.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three story house, No. 62 Hammond-st., running through to Perry-st.; some 250 feet, with stable in rear, (at present occupied by Rev. Dr. Phillips.) This is a first class house, with all the modern improvements, gas, Croton water, &c. Will be let for a term of years, to a satisfactory tenant. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—From 1st of May, a small two-story frame house, in good order, in Prince-st. near Fulton-av., and nearly opposite the Fleet-st. Methodist Church. To a small family who will purchase the oil-cloth, parlor carpets and a few other small articles, it will be rented for $300. Address W. H., Box No. 202, Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK.—A large and convenient residence, with large garden, less than five minutes' walk from depot, accessible nearly each half-hour by Railroad. Rent $350. Possession April 1. Apply to JOHN S. COX, at office Morris Canal Co., corner Green and Greene-sts., or C. BORCHERLING, Jr., No. 120 Broad-st., Newark.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The genteel three-story brick House No. 61 Henry-st., corner of Orange-st., Brooklyn, for one year from May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house, No. 63 Irving-place. Possession immediately, if required. The carpets, oilcloths and pier glasses, if wanted, will be sold on fair terms. Can be seen between 11 and 2 o'clock. Apply to

GARDNER GREENE & CO., No. 12 Fenny-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Two two-story double houses on Grand-st. Rent $250 each. Apply to E. MILLS, Postmaster.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With carriage house, ice house, &c., and about four acres of land, half mile east of Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, on the road leading to the town of Westchester and West Farms. More land can be had with the above if required. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With barn, and about two acres of land, half a mile east of Williams' Bridge Depot, on the road leading to Westchester and West Farms. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM TO LET OR LEASE.—The furnished house late the residence of SAMUEL JUDD, deceased, at Jamaica, L. I., with farm attached. The house contains, besides drawing-room and dining room, each 40 by 17 feet, a billiard-room, sixteen bedrooms and six servants' rooms. The outbuildings are of the most extensive description; stalls for the horses, and ample accommodations for stock of all kinds; carriage-house, poultry-house, ice-house, filled, and everything appertaining to a first-class residence. It will be let to a private gentleman, or for a Summer boarding-house. There are also two superior ten-pin alleys. The farm will be rented with the house or separate, to market gardeners, at a low rate. Apply, for terms, &c., on the premises, to J. C. VAN RENSSELAER, or to A. M. FERRIS & BROTHER, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A first class house elegantly furnished, situated up town between 5th and 6th-avs., in one of the most desirable locations in the city, to let to a small family. The house was built by one of the first builders in the City, and was but recently finished. By addressing a line to Box No. 303 Post-Office, giving name and residence, a note will be sent informing of location, &c.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—To let or lease for a term of years. The extensive premises known as No. 707 Broadway, west side, near 4th-st., consisting of a three story building on Broadway, 120 feet deep, and two rear dwelling houses fronting on Mercer-st., 100 by 25 feet on Broadway, 200 feet in depth and 36 feet wide on Mercer-st. Will be divided to suit applicants. The store is a superior one, having great depth, excellent light on three sides, and location one of the best for almost any kind of business.

The premises are open and may be viewed at any time. Immediate possession given if desired.

For terms, apply to W. WARD, No. 130 Broadway.

N. B.—Would be altered to suit a good tenant.

$300.—A RARE CHANCE.—Four new three-story brick houses, situated on Broadway, near 25th-st., with Croton water. They can be had on five years' lease for $300 per annum each, are the cheapest rents in the City. The location is very pleasant and healthy. None need apply but respectable and reliable tenants. HARDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Walker-st., or WM. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 28th-st.

PREMISES TO LET ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The premises known as No. 601 Broadway, except the basement store, fronting on Broadway, (which is half the Broadway front;) lot 25 by 150 feet to an alley; rent for premises, $3,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

ROOMS TO LET.—On the upper floor of building No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., suitable for offices or light mechanical purposes. One room has a large skylight, and has been used as a Daguerrean Gallery. Possession can be had immediately if desired. For particulars, apply to H. B. MELVILLE, 1st floor, jeweller.

BUILDINGS TO LET.—The building No. 1 Nassau-st., will be rented for a restaurant if desired. Also to let, the store and basement No. 7 Nassau-st. Also offices in the same building. Inquire of JAS. CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway.

TO LET.—Buildings on the south side of 36th-st., west of 11th-av., suitable for packers, melters, butchers, skinners, &c., or tannery. Apply at No. 196 Broadway, from 11 to 2 o'clock, or at No. 68 East 25th-st., of PETER & H. JACKSON.

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND TO LEASE.—On the south side of 29th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., suitable for a Coal-Yard, or for other purposes. Apply at No. 157 Broadway, room No. 24.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—Boot and shoe dealers, tailors, dry goods dealers and others, about to lease or rent premises, would do well to examine the fine large stores on the east side of Broadway, between 31st and 32d-sts., now ready for occupation, as they will be leased to responsible tenants at a very moderate rent. The neighborhood is thickly settled and the thoroughfare through Broadway great, and rapidly increasing, making the location one of the best for business purposes. Apply before 10 and after 4 o'clock on the premises, and intermediate time at No. 68 William, corner of Cedar-st. EDMUND HURRY.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The two large stores corner of Duane and Church-sts., the corner store 25x116 feet, the one next 25x108 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened on the opposite side 25 feet in the Spring. Duane-st. will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire No. 42 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement, and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 18 and 20 Frankfort-st. will be warmed with steam, and steam power hoistway. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place; a very desirable situation. Apply at No. 120 8th-av., next below West 27th-st., before 12 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET.—Also lofts and workshops, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 47 Ann-st.

STORES TO LET.—Nos. 9 and 13 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A Nos. 115, 117, 119 and 121 Nassau-st., in the Marble Buildings. Very desirable suites or single offices can be had at reasonable rents, by early application to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M., or at No. 121 Nassau-st., room No. 6, second floor, from 11 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 4 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET.—Single or in suits, in the new Banking Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Pine-sts. Apply at the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of JOHN LLOYD, No. 18 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 12 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SON, No. 122 Cliff-st.

STEAM-POWER IN ANN-STREET.—Rooms to let with steam-power. Inquire at No. 49 Ann-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and steam cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

THE UNDERSIGNED MAKES CASH ADVANCES—Upon Flour, Grain, Provisions, Railway and Pig Iron in store; also, upon vessels at sea or in port, and upon Bank and other Stocks or Bonds, and upon consumer paper maturing in New-York.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 127 Pearl-st., near Wall.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY will meet at the Westchester House on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8. Business of great importance will be brought before the Society, and every member is requested to be present. All who wish to be initiated will please be present.

D. S. PAGE, Secretary. N. B. BUNCE, President.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 297 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOSEPH [illegible].

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances—the means of securing them—infidelities and inferior ones—their obviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating marriages, which will overcome objections to it; none, however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages. Observations on the diseases and medical treatment of females from infancy to old age, each case graphically illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure, by a process of cure so simple, safe and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on spermatorrhoea, with practical observations on a safer and a more successful mode of treatment—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the married and those contemplating marriage. [illegible] Price 25 cents, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 879, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 5 P. M.

Office removed from No. 38 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRISON & CO., No. 19 Ann-st. and No. 232 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the most approved mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits until fully satisfied that the results from its use equaled his most sanguine expectations. He begs to refer to the following list of persons, as a few of the many who have been benefited by trial of its wonderful properties: [illegible] WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. [illegible] Wall-st. Price—wholesale, [illegible] cents; retail, [illegible] cents per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—12th edition, cloth, 300 pages, 80 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. [illegible]

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Price $1, with a book. [illegible]

DR. CORBETT, No. 9 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted [illegible] every form of disease. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—[illegible] pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 243 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) a copy of the prescription used on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 8 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 8 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

MACHINERY.

THE TUTTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NAUGATUCK, Ct.—Having removed their depot from Nos. 25 and 27 John-st., to the store of JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 32 Dey-st., (with whom they have made arrangements for the entire sale of their goods,) are now prepared to offer to the TRADE their MANUFACTURES of SOLID SHANK HOES, of all kinds. HAY and MANURE FORKS, POTATO and MANURE HOOKS, SLUICE FORKS and GARDEN RAKES, SPADING FORKS, &c., &c., on the most favorable terms. All orders addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention, and the Jobbing Trade are earnestly requested to call and examine their goods. JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., Sole Agents Tuttle Manuf'g Co., No. 32 Dey-st., N. Y. New-York, Oct. 19, 1854.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not crust the wick in burning, nor gum or heat machinery, being very durable. It has been used by railroads, machine shops, forges, steamships and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. Consumers of oils will find this worthy their attention, as the price and quality will give them, as well as others who are now using it, good satisfaction. Barrels 38 to 40 gallons each. This oil is not sold by any other dealer, the only agent being JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to the specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lewville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

o28-'56-lawlyT. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au10-'56-lawlyTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent., allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.

GALEN S. WOODHULL, President.

W. H. FULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, [illegible], Broadway, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can give accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with [illegible]. EDWIN E. YALE.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of [illegible] Hotel, having removed to 40 Barclay-st., where he [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day March, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 150 acres of land. [illegible]

As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects, an improving one, the opportunity for investment capital is such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. [illegible]

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., Elegant Household Furniture, Rich Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, Elegant Chinaware, [illegible]

E. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, E. W. WESTCOTT will sell by catalogue a large and elegant variety of household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON NINTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—[illegible] ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, [illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 Dey-st., near Broadway, Mortgage sale of the fixtures of a first class dining saloon, [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE 15TH-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, four valuable lots, with the two two-story buildings thereon, situated on the north side of 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, being together 100 feet front by 103 feet 3 inches in depth. This property is situated in one of the most desirable parts of the City. The title is perfect, being part of the estate of the late Cornelius T. Williams. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st.

JOHN KEESE, Auctioneer.

THIRD SALE OF THE LARGE INVOICE OF NEW PUBLISHERS' EXCHANGES—Embracing over 500 varieties, in attractive styles, fresh from the binderies. This important sale will be continued THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the salesrooms of LYMAN & CO., (successors to Cooley & Keese,) No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st. [illegible]

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, SLEIGH, BUFFALO AND BELLS, SHELLED ALMONDS—FRIDAY, Feb. 9, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, buckwheat, teas, coffee, sugar, [illegible]

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY will sell without further notice on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 187 Fulton-st., an assortment of silver-plated and Britannia castors, white granite, common ware, China, glassed and cut glass. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by order of the assignees of Messrs. KIPP & BROWN, and as under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage, executed by said Kipp & Brown, the valuable line of Stages, known as the "Chelsea Line," formerly belonging to said Kipp & Brown, together with the Horses, Sleighs, Carts, Harness, and all the property and appurtenances belonging to or connected with the said Line, will be sold at public auction at the stables, in 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale positive. Terms cash.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—We have changed our business location from No. 91 William-st. to No. 21 Warren-st.

SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of ALLASON BROTHERS & CO., for the manufacturing and sale of ladies' bonnets, of silk, satin, velvet, and other similar material. Also, straw goods, hats, caps, umbrellas, parasols, flowers, and such other articles appertaining to a business of this character. They will occupy the lofts of No. 21 Warren-st. Messrs. SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO.

WILLIAM ALLASON,
JAMES F. ALLASON,
SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

REMOVAL.—[illegible]

REMOVAL.—CHARLES BURDETT, late Mayor's Clerk, has removed from No. 4 Broad-st. to No. 21 William-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 31, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 12th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 31 to the 12th February, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Feb. 1, on the Bonds of these Companies, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the proper coupons, as follows:

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1851, at the Mechanics' Bank.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS, Goshen Line.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1853.

On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, Jackson Branch, at the office of the Companies, No. 16 William-st.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Chambers-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 10th inst., to which time the transfer books will be closed.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

R. F. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Knickerbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. out of the cash earnings of said Company, payable on and after the 8th February, 1855. The Transfer Books will be closed to the 10th inst. By order of the Board.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRA HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The interest falling due 1st February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

S. RYDER, President.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable 12th inst.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN, No. 27 William-street.

AGENCY for the sale of stocks, bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange and real estate.

A public sale of stocks, bonds, &c. at auction will also be held at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY of each week.

CHARLES BURDETT, late Mayor's Clerk,
ISAAC OSBORN DAVIS,
ALEXANDER MAIN.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, the OSWEGO, the CAYUGA and SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER and GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

[illegible]

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.

H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION—Held on the 6th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

David Banks,	Isaac Adriance,	Robert H. Goff,
Linus Scudder,	Amos Woodruff,	Charles G. Hook,
Charles Cooper,	Alex. McKenzie,	J. B. Schneitzel,
D. Banks, Jr.,	Joseph H. Williams,	Jos. H. Jennings,
Wm. G. Chave,	Charles Jenkins,	John M. Ferrier,
Henry A. Kerr,	Joseph Rogers.	

And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, Marsellus Eells, Charles Banks and Charles H. O'Hara. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, David Banks, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

CITY AND COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the following described Bonds:

$10,000 CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.

$10,000 COUNTY OF SCOTT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.

The above Bonds are payable in 1865, were issued for subscription to the stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and are guaranteed by the Company, being the only liability as yet created by said Company, besides the stock thus subscribed for is pledged as additional security for the payment of principal and interest of said Bonds. Full particulars, including some statistics of the City and County, can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at the office or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 23, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1855, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 20th of February inclusive.

IRA SHERMAN, Secretary.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 27, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OF DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 51 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—J. O. FOWLER, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, [illegible] crop teas, refined sugars and syrup, family groceries, &c. All of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 4 Wall-st.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their Office this day, the resignation of Simeon L. Loomis, as President, having been previously accepted, CHARLES J. MARTIN, (late Secretary,) was unanimously elected as Vice President, to perform all the duties of President; and at the same time, A. F. WILLMARTH was unanimously elected Secretary of the Company.

NEW-YORK, 5th February, 1855.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	James Humphrey,	Ezra Lockwood,
Wm. G. Lambert,	George Pearce,	John G. Nelson,
George C. Collins,	Ward A. Work,	Lyman Cooke,
D. N. Barney,	James Low,	Levi P. Morton,
Lucius Hopkins,	I. H. Frothingham,	Curtis Noble,
Thomas Messenger,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Jno. B. Hutchinson,
Wm. H. Mellen,	George D. Morgan,	Stephen Paul,
Charles B. Hatch,	Richard Bigelow,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
Simeon L. Loomis,	Theod. McNamee,	H. Gilbert Ely,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Oliver E. Wood,	Amos T. Dwight,
B. Watson Bull,	Amos R. Eno,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Cephas H. Norton,	Jesse Hoyt,
Lucian D. Coman,	Charles Ely,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Homer Morgan,	Alfred S. Barnes,	T. W. Williams, 2d,
Levi P. Stone,	George Bliss,	H. H. Munsell.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity with the charter, submit the following Statement of the affairs of the Company on the 31st December, 1854:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1854, to 31st December, 1854	$3,571,100 38
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1854	1,693,936 63
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,265,046 01

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

[illegible]

By order of the Board, W. T. JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Walter R. Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	Henry K. Bogert,
Thomas Tileston,	Caleb Barstow,	A. A. Low,
Henry Coit,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	L. S. Suarez,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Augustus Averill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Lewis Curtis,	Henry W. Hicks,	M. Livingston,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Benj. F. Marsh,
John D. Jones,	S. T. Nicoll,	William Wood,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	J. Henry Burgy,
Lowell Holbrook,	Theo. W. Riley,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Henry G. Brevoort,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Watts Sherman,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Edward R. Bell,
	Edwd. H. Gillilan,	

WALTER R. JONES, President.

JOHN D. JONES, Vice President.

CHARLES DENNIS, 2d Vice President.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—[illegible]

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies, which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1855, and six per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

$2,033,859—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January, 1855.

[illegible]

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.

JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.

JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.

OFFICE—No. 11 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, [illegible] Brooklyn, and No. 9 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, [illegible] furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and other property, on as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 61 Chambers and 68 Wall-st.—At an election held this day, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

[illegible]

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board Cornelius V. Anderson was reelected President, and Washington Smith Vice President, for the ensuing year.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 61 Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., [illegible] This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $160,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 23 William-st., and No. 230 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY—FOR CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:30 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 4:00 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.....9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express.....10:5 P. M.

[illegible] TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, [illegible] HOURS.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

[illegible]

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE. [illegible]

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—[illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, [illegible] SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 5 P. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 6 P. M., Burlington 8:40, St. Albans 9:40—lodge, and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. [illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Sup't. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. [illegible] Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or

L. P. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M. Fare, $1.50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare, $1.75.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership existing between the subscribers and HAMILTON McCALL, late deceased, under the firm of McCALL, BLAKE & FAIRCHILD, was dissolved by the death of the said Hamilton McCall, one of the general partners. The unsettled business of this house will be closed by the surviving general partners, HAMLIN BLAKE and HORACE J. FAIRCHILD, who are severally authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.

JAMES McCALL,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm of BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Domestic and Foreign Goods Commission Business, and dealing in Merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are HAMLIN BLAKE, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, and HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE, who respectively reside in the City of New-York. The special partners interested therein are JAMES McCALL, who resides in the City of New-York, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, who have contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash; that is to say, the said James McCall has contributed the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the said Lucius M. Sheldon has contributed the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. The said partnership will commence on the 5th day of February, 1855, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1858.—Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

MR. CHARLES BURDETT—Is no longer with me from this date.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1855. No. 4 Broad-st.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 50 per ton; Nut size, $4 50; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 233 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry.

JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 75, screened, and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts., No. 138 Duane-st., and 20th-st. and 9th-av.

PERE CLINTON.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West; PACIFIC, Capt. Nye; ADRIATIC, Capt. ——; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854	Saturday, Dec. 16	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10	1855	Saturday, Dec. 30	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24	1855	Saturday, Jan. 13	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Jan. 31.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, March 14.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bag made up at the office. Letters, 3 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Conally & Co., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 21 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, H. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, Feb. 26. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the day of sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Passengers reach Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South can proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.—The following side wheel Steamboats suitable for river and bay navigation, and all will be delivered in good order and condition and ready for use:

One steamer, 220 feet in length on deck, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet 10 inches depth of hold. One low pressure beam engine, cylinder 56 inches bore and 10 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.

One steamer, 185 feet on deck, 28 feet breadth of beam and 9 feet depth of hold. One low pressure beam engine, cylinder 50 inches bore, and 11 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.

One steamer, 200 feet on deck, 28 feet 9 inches breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. Two low pressure beam engines, cylinders 36 inches bore, and 9 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.

One steamer, 118 feet on deck, 18 feet 9 inches breadth of beam, and 7 feet depth of hold. [illegible]

The above boats have large and roomy accommodations for carrying passengers, and are fitted up in modern style, and are all in good condition.

For further particulars, apply to HOSEA BIRDSELL, No. 21 West-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until 4 o'clock P. M. of Feb. 20, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and completion of a new school-house in Twenty-seventh-st., near 8th-av., in the Nineteenth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, and also for the carpenter work and materials. A bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. The said work to be completed, and the building ready for occupation, on or before the 15th day of September, 1855. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of the contract.

Such sealed proposals are to be endorsed "Proposals for the Nineteenth Ward School," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 15 Park-row, and the specifications can be procured. They may also be obtained at the store of PINCKNEY & MOULTON, corner 27th-st. and 8th-av., and at the hall of the Board of Education, Grand and Elm-sts.

The School officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the Board of School Officers.

ISAAC ADRIANCE,
JAMES RUTHERFORD, } Building Committee.
S. D. MOULTON,

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and that it compares favorably with the best of foreign brands. [illegible]

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM VAN SICKLEN, late of the town of New-Lotts, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. J. & C. Lowrey, No. 17 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated Dec. 29, 1854.

JOHN W. VAN SICKLEN,
ALBERT H. VAN SICKLEN, } Executors.
PHEBE VAN SICKLEN,

j4-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. MARSTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 56 Columbia-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1854.

GABRIEL VANN COTT, Administrator.

d16-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET CHICHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 19 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 8, 1854.

JOHN J. FISKE,
SUSAN CHICHESTER, } Administrators.

au10-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WAITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence in 12th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1854.

MARIA E. WAITE, Administratrix.

au24-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the United States Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 31, 1855.

MARY A. JOHNSON,
JOHN H. MAHONEY, } Administrators.

f5-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEVI SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, at No. 135½ Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1854.

[illegible], Administratrix.
ARCHIBALD L. HYATT,
JAMES BARCHORE, } Administrators.

o13-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWARD LEARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his residence, No. [illegible] Front-st., Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated, December 28, 1854.

j4-lawGmTh* HANNAH LEARY, Executrix.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, [illegible] We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 31 day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person, or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment [illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER, } Commissioners.
WM. SINCLAIR,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 17, 1855.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Held in and for the City and County of New-York—Summons for relief.—DENNIS McMAHON, Jr., Administrator, with the will annexed of Ruth S. Rathbone, otherwise Harrison, deceased, against WILLIAM OKELL, executor and trustee, named in the last will and testament of Frances C. Beckett, otherwise Sage, deceased, HIRAM JOHNSON and ELIZABETH EMORY, his wife, CATHARINE SAGE, JAMES JOTHAM BECKETT, FRANCES C. JOHNSON, MARIA McGREGOR, to HIRAM JOHNSON and ELIZABETH EMORY, his wife, CATHARINE SAGE, JAMES JOTHAM BECKETT and FRANCES C. JOHNSON, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action, will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1854.

D. McMAHON, Jr., Plaintiff in person.

To each of the last named defendants: Please take notice that the complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1854.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1854. Yours, &c.

D. McMAHON, Jr., Plaintiff in person.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN E. WRIGHT, EPHRAIM P. WHITMAN and EBEN WRIGHT, against JOHN W. BLODGET, SAWYER D. STONE, JOHN C. BUNDY, WATSON GORE, ASA GOODNOW, and THADDEUS S. MANDELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. [illegible], 1854.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1855.—Dated Jan. 11, 1855.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja11-law6wTh

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC PARDEE, MARSHALL P. WILDER, EZRA FARNSWORTH, SAMUEL J. BRIDGE and FRANCIS FARLEY against JOHN W. BLODGET, SAWYER D. STONE, JOHN C. BUNDY, WATSON GORE and ASA GOODNOW, and THADDEUS S. MANDELL.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja11-law6wTh

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1855.—Dated Jan. 10, 1855.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, late the widow of LEWIS ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who died intestate, seized of the real estate and premises hereinafter described, and leaving no heir capable of inheriting the same, intends to apply by petition to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present Session, for the enactment of a law releasing the right, title, interest and estate of the people of this State in the said real estate, [illegible] All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, bounded southerly in front by Water-st., [illegible] containing in width in front twenty-five feet, in the rear twenty-four feet six inches in depth, on the westerly side forty-seven feet, and in depth on the easterly side forty-six feet six inches.

ANNA C. BRUNGER, Late widow of Lewis Rogers, deceased.

JAN. 11, 1855. ja11-law6wTh*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS for the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS C. DURANT and HENRY C. CRANE, Assignees of GEORGE T. RODMAN, against JOHN F. RODMAN and MARY ELIZA, his wife.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, at his office in said City, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1855.

DENNIS McMAHON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

j18-law6wTh* No. 12 Chambers-st.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County—ARMAND L. MALHERBE against MARCEL GRIPSON DESCHAMPS.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 349 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1854.

WM. VERVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, on the 10th day of October, 1854. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—JESSE C. ROWAN and JAMES H. VAN NOSTRAND against HENRY ESLER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant HENRY ESLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 147 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of August, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 22, 1854.

STORY & VAN NOSTRAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja25-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of WM. FORSYTH, No. 117 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1854.

MARY FORSYTH, Administratrix.
WM. FORSYTH, Administrator.

au17-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GWYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Foster A. H. Jackson, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1854.

CHRISTOPHER GWYER, Administrator.

d21-lawGmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. VAN WAGENEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her residence, No. 127 West 16th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1854.

NANCY VAN WINKLE, Administratrix.

au3-lawGmTh*

New-York Daily Times.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

No Mail Beyond Washington, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The New-Orleans papers of Thursday, came to hand this afternoon.

To-night we have received here no mail South of Washington, the ice in the Potomac River preventing the boat getting up with it.

Col. STANDIVER, of the U. S. Army, died at Cambridge, Md., last week.

The North Carolina Legislature has chartered a Company to construct a Canal from Pamlico Sound to the Chesapeake Bay, and resolved to endorse the Company's bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Illinois Legislature—The Railroads, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 7—10 P. M.

A resolution instructing the Senators in Congress from this State to advocate the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, passed in the House to-day, by a vote of Ayes 41, Nays 22.

The Chicago and Mississippi, and the Illinois Central Roads, and the Military Tract, are still hopelessly closed up.

No communication can be had with St. Louis or Springfield.

The Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The Legislature has appointed Thursday next, the 8th inst., for the election of a United States Senator.

Anti-Nebraska resolutions have again passed the House by Ayes 38 to Nays 28.

Know-Nothing Victory.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The Know-Nothings elected their entire ticket yesterday. The majorities are reported to be large.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

On Friday evening Deputy United States Marshal SMITH, and Mr. MORTON, the prosecuting attorney of Mansfield, arrested in Knox and Richland County eight bogus money manufacturers, and simultaneously United States Marshal FITCH, of this city, with a party, left for Yellow Creek, and a deputy for Granger, when early on Saturday morning they arrested seven more of the same gang, among them the notorious JIM BROWN.

No Signs of the Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Feb. 7—Sundown.

The wind is blowing a gale from the N. E.; weather cold, and snowing hard. Nothing has yet been heard of the *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, and the *North Star*, from Aspinwall—both now about due. It is so thick that we cannot see far from the beach, and the sea is so rough that it would be a matter of impossibility to get news from the steamers at this point, should they make their appearance.

The Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Knoxville* arrived at her anchorage in this port in seventy hours from New-York. She experienced heavy winds on the passage.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. J. C. TURNER, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Damage by the Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The ice broke up yesterday, doing much damage to steamboats, barges and coal boats. The steamers *Badger State*, *Arabia*, *Martha No. 2* and *Alhambra*, were more or less injured. The loss will be very heavy.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The Money Market is easy. Stocks are firm. Reading, 38½; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island Railroad, 19; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; Pennsylvania Fives, 85½.

From Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 7.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday have been received here, but they contain nothing new.

Fire at Hydeville, N. J.

CASTLETON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

A large fire occurred in Hydeville last night, consuming the Post-Office, a cabinet shop, sash factory, grist mill, &c. The loss is considerable, but is covered by insurance.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

We have no mails this morning from points south of Washington.

Death of Michael Spangler.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

MICHAEL SPANGLER, injured by the railroad accident yesterday, died to-day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire in Lafayette-place.

At 20 minutes of 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the third story of No. 29 Lafayette-place, owned and occupied by ROBERT L. SWAN, Esq. The firemen were quickly on the ground, but were unable to work very efficiently, in consequence of extreme cold, the water freezing in the hose almost as fast as taken in. Consequently the fire rapidly spread throughout the third and to the fourth and fifth stories of the building, which were entirely gutted, and their contents destroyed. At 4 o'clock the fire seemed quenched, but shortly after, it broke out again with increased violence, threatening to envelop the buildings on either side. The firemen, despite the disadvantages under which they labored, worked most gallantly. The struggle with the contending element was long and doubtful, but Fire was finally forced to succumb, and at about half-past 7 o'clock, Water completely triumphed, to the great joy of the half frozen and weary firemen, and relief of the anxious neighbors.

The building was very badly damaged—the upper stories being completely "gutted," and the lower apartments flooded with water. The loss on the building amounted, we understand, to about $4,000, and the furniture destroyed by fire or water will amount to about $2,000. The building was valued at $25,000, and is fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. The fire is said to have been caused by a defect in one of the heating flues.

Fire in Thirty-Fifth-street.

A wooden tenement in Thirty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue, was totally destroyed by fire at about 11 o'clock last night.

Another Fire.

A fire took place in the building corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, about 10 o'clock last night. It was soon extinguished, and but little damage was done.

Concert for the Benefit of the Ragged Schools.

An amateur concert, proposed by and got up through the exertions of Mrs. E. WETMORE, and C. H. LLOYD, and F. SCHLOTTER, Esqs., came off last evening in the Stuyvesant Institute, for the benefit of the Ragged Schools. The affair, though the result of short notice and preparation, was a brilliant one, and reflected much credit on the young ladies and gentlemen who volunteered their services for that benevolent purpose. The performance of Mrs. MORRIS, Misses PLATT, FITCH, and WALLENHAUPT, in concert on the piano, elicited much applause. Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP MAYER were listened to with that usual amount of satisfaction which they never fail to impart. The singing of Misses McCAULEY and TRYON was executed with extreme delicacy and taste. That sweet Scotch ballad, "Comin' thro' the Rye," was exquisitely rendered by Miss TRYON—the fair cantatrice was quite happy in giving truthful expression to that coquettish archness which constitutes the chief charm of that favorite ditty, and was much applauded. The chorus was efficient, and the violin quartettes were choice gems.

The audience was numerous despite the inclemency of the evening. The sum realized by the concert will reach at least $600, which will be distributed among the industrial schools in proportion to the exigency of each.

Visitors from Philadelphia.

Col. S. BELL, Jr., Philadelphia; RICHARD M. BERRY, Councilman of the First Ward; WM. M. POWELL, Councilman of the Third Ward; WM. M. MORAN, Councilman of the Second Ward, called upon the Mayor yesterday and were introduced by Councilman COOPER of the Thirteenth Ward. The above named gentlemen accompanied SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Esq., son of Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, of Philadelphia, to this City, for the purpose of seeing him embark for Europe. They embraced the opportunity of paying their respects to the Mayor, and expressed their satisfaction at the progress he was making in his efforts of moral and municipal reform and the cooperation he received from all classes of citizens.

The New-York Sketch Club.

On Saturday night last a meeting of this popular Club took place at the residence of Miss JULIA DEAN, (Now Mrs. HAYNE,) in Twenty-ninth-street. The host of the occasion was W. W. FOSDICK, Esq., a near relative of that eminent actress. The subjects for sketches were DRAKE's "Culprit Fay" and "Queen Mab." Messrs. McLENAN, DALLAS, KYLE, HAGAN, D. C. HITCHCOCK, Miss KYLE, Herr CLEANWORTH, and others, contributed excellent sketches. The meeting was graced by the presence of several ladies, among whom we noticed Miss PHOEBE CARY, the poetess, Mrs. GREATOREX, Mrs. DESPARD, Mrs. JOHN SAVAGE, and Miss EDWINA DEAN.

Self-Conviction of a Policeman.

Yesterday morning a policeman of the Fifth Ward arrested a man for "insulting" him in the street, and brought him before Lieut. MARTIN, at the Station-house. The "star" was laboring under the effects of whisky to such a degree that he could scarcely "navigate," and the Lieutenant, believing the case would receive the attention it deserved at "Head-quarters," at once referred the officer to the Mayor's office. He at once proceeded, as directed, and His Honor observing his intoxicated condition, sent for the Chief, and ordered the immediate suspension of the policeman.

A Serious Fracas between Politicians.

Yesterday morning, a resident of the Thirteenth Ward, named JOHN ORR, came before Mayor WOOD and made a complaint against a policeman for aiding certain parties who assaulted him. Mr. ORR is a prominent politician of the Soft-Shell school, and being at variance with ex-Captain TILLEY, a veteran Hard-Shell, they came in collision opposite the National Theatre, and the former was considerably bruised. It is stated that the ex-Captain and his two sons inflicted violence upon Mr. ORR, without the least provocation. The whole matter will be investigated.

A Crazy Man in the Public Streets.

Yesterday morning a crazy individual, named THOS. P. HEALEY, was taken into custody by Officer GIRVIN, of the Sixth Ward, he being in a deranged state of mind. HEALEY is an English gentleman. Captain CARPENTER says this man is quite a literary character, but his mind appears to be completely upset from some cause. For the last week he has been several times at the Chief's office, also to this Station, complaining of some imaginary murder, or mysterious proceedings, all being a design on his life. Until within a day or two he had a room at No. 80 Leonard-street, but by his strange conduct was dispossessed, since which time he has wandered about. Yesterday morning, at 4½ o'clock, he broke the sash of Mr. DELAFIELD's house, No. 104 Franklin-street, and got in, alarming the inmates very much. His cry when taken was—"The Know-Nothings are after me." How he got there is a mystery, for to get in the rear he had to climb several fences. The poor fellow cut his hands very badly, and also sprained his ankle.

Examinations at the Free Academy.

The usual public examinations are now in progress at the Free Academy. The classes make answers which are creditable to professors, tutors and students. The classes in Moral Philosophy and Classics evidenced abundant proofs of proficiency.

The examinations continue daily, and are open to the public.

Bursting of a Steam-Pipe.

Yesterday morning, about 7½ o'clock, an explosion occurred in the kitchen of THOMPSON's eating-house, No. 76 Maiden-lane, caused by the bursting of one of the pipes attached to the boiler. ELLEN FITZGERALD and BERNARD McQUINN, both servants in the place, were badly injured. The necessary medical assistance was soon procured.

☞ This evening, Lieutenant BARTLETT, U. S. N., will deliver a lecture before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on the important subject of "Lighthouses and their recent improvements." Lieutenant BARTLETT was sent out by our Government to examine the Fresnel system. To illustrate the effects of this system, Washington Square will be illuminated by an apparatus from 7 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The steamship *Pacific*, after proceeding down the Bay, returned and anchored in Gravesend Bay last night.

Accident and Suicide.

Yesterday morning Coroner Gamble held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, on the body of Bridget Morgan, aged 18 years, born in Ireland, who came to her death by injuries accidentally received by falling from the third story window of house No. 200 Mott-street, on the morning the 4th of February, 1855. Verdict accordingly.

Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at No. 12 Waverley-place, on the body of Alexandrine Pasent, a French milliner, aged 48 years, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. Pecuniary embarrassment is said to have been the cause of her committing the rash act.

Yesterday Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at No. 529 Pearl-street, on the body of Mrs. STRAPPEN, aged 45 years, (colored.) The jury rendered a verdict that she "came to her death by *exposure and destitution*, and we further call the attention of the proper authorities to the dilapidated condition of house No. 529 Pearl-street as unfit residence for human beings."

SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—A lad, 15 years of age, named James Musry, was arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday morning on suspicion, he having been found in Stanton-street with a horse and wagon, in the latter of which was ready-made clothing to the amount of about $1,000. This property, it appears, was the proceeds of a burglary recently committed upon the premises No. 290 Bowery. The accused was held for examination by Justice Wood.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Professor HOLLOWAY had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1853, and obtaining permission for the sale of this extraordinary ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure Saltrheum and Scrofula when all other means fail. Sold by all druggists, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad Accident.

The Cincinnati Express train due at Jersey City yesterday, at 2:30 P. M., did not arrive—it having been abandoned at Dunkirk. A train substituted for it was made up at Delaware, (Port Jervis,) which met with an accident last evening, at about 5 o'clock, when seven miles west of Jersey City. There were but two passenger-cars in the train, and the fore axletree of the front one breaking, the two cars were thrown off the track and the trucks torn from under them. Luckily no one was injured. The passengers—about twenty in number, of whom five or six were ladies—were placed upon the tender of the engine and proceeded to Jersey City. The track was immediately cleared for the passage of other trains.

The Balloon Ascension of Miss Bradley at Easton, Pa.—Her own account of her Perilous Situation.

From the Easton Courier, Feb. 1.

On Thursday morning a week ago the citizens of Easton and vicinity were gratified with a view of one of the finest ascensions of a balloon, perhaps, ever enjoyed by any other community.

Miss LUCRETIA BRADLEY made a balloon ascension from this borough on Thursday a week ago. She ascended from Centre-square, where a large crowd of people had collected during the morning from the town and neighboring country. The day was clear and cold, and the balloon ascended perpendicularly to a height of more than two miles, when it took a southerly direction, and to the great horror of the spectators, a quantity of gas was seen to escape from the top of the balloon, when it veered, and made a sudden descent of from one hundred to two hundred feet. A parachute was, however, formed against the network of the balloon, which conveyed her safely to the earth, and she landed in a large field about three miles from Easton, in the State of New-Jersey. The sight to the crowd below was fearful, and the suspense until her safe arrival in town exceedingly great.

The following is Miss BRADLEY's description of the voyage, which we copy from the Easton *Whig:*

I rose with perfect calmness and great velocity to a height of over two miles, my whole feelings being those of indescribable tranquillity and gratified delight. There was no perceptible breeze until I reached the highest point of my voyage, directly over a bend of the Delaware, when four heavy currents struck my balloon on all sides with equal force. Finding the balloon full, I opened the valve three times in succession, and while letting off the gas as fast as I could, (the balloon at the same time rapidly emptying itself from the mouth,) a very strong under current forcing up into the mouth of the balloon, caused a roaring like the ocean in a heavy storm, followed by a noise like the discharge of a cannon, and a sudden fall of about a hundred feet. I then looked up and saw my balloon all shattered, with the exception of two pieces—one being about one-eighth the size of the balloon—formed a parachute in the top of the net work, and the other a sail at the side, and bore me off eastward. The wind rocked the car violently at the time, and for ten minutes succeeding. Knowing my situation, I had no feeling of fright or anxiety whatever, but tranquilly trusting in that same Almighty Power I ever loved to trust, I prepared myself in the best possible manner I could for my descent, believing I should land safely. I threw out my sand and grappling iron, placed myself firmly in the car in an upright position, my hands extended, clasping the handles on each side. I deliberately looked on all sides and admired the indescribable grandeur and beauty of the scene. I spent ten minutes in singing a song of praise to the Creator of such a scene of beauty and sublime grandeur. Rapidly descending, I landed safely, but with very great force, in the centre of a large clover field, in Still Valley, N. J., four miles from Easton, at 11½ o'clock A. M., having been up just half an hour, twenty minutes of which was after the bursting of the balloon.

Miss BRADLEY is from New-London, Conn., and not from Philadelphia, as stated in the papers which have noticed her ascension. It was her first adventure of the kind, and she exhibited a nerve and self-possession not often found in her sex. Although not one of the most beautiful when on *terra firma*, it was remarked by many that when she cut the rope, dressed as she was in her hippodrome costume, with a French crown cap, white feather, encircled with a wreath of green and white flowers, she looked like a fairy.

The Beginning of Mormonism.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 31.

Twenty-eight years ago JOE SMITH, the founder of this sect, and HARRIS, his first convert, applied to the senior editor of the *Journal*, then residing in Rochester, to print his *Book of Mormon*, then just transcribed from the *Golden Bible*, which JOE had found in the cleft of a rock to which he had been guided by a vision.

We attempted to read the first chapter, but it seemed such unintelligible jargon that it was thrown aside. JOE was a tavern idler in the village of Palmyra. HARRIS, who offered to pay for the printing, was a substantial farmer. Disgusted with what we considered a "weak invention" of an impostor, and not caring to strip HARRIS of his hard earnings, the proposition was declined.

The manuscript was taken to another printing office across the street, from whence, in due time, the original "Mormon Bible" made its advent."

"Tall trees from little acorns grow."

But who would have anticipated from such a bald, shallow, senseless imposition, such world-wide consequences? To remember and contrast JOE SMITH, with his loafer-look, pretending to read from a miraculous slate-stone placed in his hat, with the Mormonism of the present day, awakens thoughts alike painful and mortifying. There is no limit, even in this most enlightened of all ages of knowledge, to the influence of imposture and credulity. If knaves, or even fools, invent creeds, nothing is too monstrous for belief. Nor does the fact—a fact not denied or disguised—that all the Mormon leaders are rascals as well as impostors, either open the eyes of their dupes or arrest the progress of delusion.

The Double Baby at Lancaster.

We stated a few days since that a strange case of malformation had occurred at Lancaster, in this State, and promised a more full description of the curious production, which we hoped to gain at the hands of some of our medical friends. As they, however, from some cause or other, do not incline to do it, we have put some of them under cross-examination, and intend to embody in our own language what we have learned. Our friend, Prof. N. T. MARSHALL, of the Medical College of Ohio, and perhaps others of the city, have seen the prodigy, which is, without doubt, one of the most remarkable freaks of nature known to science or recorded in history. The February number of the *Western Lancet*, published in this city, will contain, as we are informed, a full scientific description of the wonder.

From the lower extremity of the breast-bone—where the junction of the two bodies takes place—upward, there are the upper parts of two perfect and well-developed infants—two heads, two pairs of arms, two chests, two stomachs, two hearts, two pairs of lungs, and two livers. From the same point downward, the blending of the two systems into one becomes more and more intimate, until it seems almost perfect and complete. The intestines, and all the lower organs, are in common with common terminii, and the legs made up of the right leg of one and the left leg of the other are a pair, standing in the proper position relative to each other and the organs in their vicinity. In the rear, however, the union is less perfect, there being two well-developed spines, each terminating in a separate *os coccygis*; and what is peculiarly strange, the two inner legs, dislocated at the hip joints, are thrown backward and upward, and joined together, are found passing under the true skin of the back of the body upon the right, the feet being extricated and standing up heel to heel, nearly in its face.

The child is a female, with apparently a perfect sexual organization. The bodies do not exactly face each other, but are more nearly face-to-face than side-to-side. One is apparently somewhat more robust than the other, and it is evident that in many of the characteristics of their constitutions they are different. As one is capable of suffering while the other is unconscious of pain, it follows that their nervous systems are several, from which it is, we suppose, to be inferred that, in case they should survive, each will possess a character and individuality of its own.

This strange phenomenon is the offspring of respectable parents at Lancaster. Although delicate, it is thought the chances are in favor of its surviving. The case is in the hands of Dr. BOESTLER, one of the oldest physicians in the State, whose skill in its treatment is spoken of in terms of high commendation.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Appointments by the Governor—JAN. 31.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—*Allegany*—Jared H. Parmelee, Wellsville. *Erie*—Cyrus P. Lee, Buffalo. *Wayne*—James V. D. Westfall, Lyons. *Broome*—William E. Osborn, Sherman D. Phelps, Tracy R. Morgan, of Binghamton. *Jefferson*—Nathaniel B. Hungerford, Henry W. Hubbard, W. B. Farwell, of Watertown. *Albany*—John F. Batchelder, Leonard Kipp, Albany. *Ulster*—Andrew J. Ketcham, Saugerties. *Greene*—Henry R. Hill, Catskill.

Emigration to Canada in 1854.

From the report of Dr. DOUGLAS, Medical Superintendent of the Government Emigration Depôt at Grosse Isle, thirty miles below Quebec, it appears that 277 vessels had arrived there during the period the navigation of the St. Lawrence was open in 1854. They left Europe with 52,091 passengers. Of these, 312, including two females in childbirth, died on the voyage, and 112 children were born. Of the deaths, 347 were infants, and a large majority of the remainder were aged persons of both sexes. 10,164 of the whole number embarked at Liverpool in thirty-five vessels. The mortality among these was 225, or upwards of 2 per cent. The mortality in all the other vessels was seven-tenths of one in each hundred. The great mortality in vessels sailing from Liverpool is attributed, by Dr. DOUGLAS to the number of persons coming from various parts to take passage there, who, while awaiting the departure of ships, are congregated in lodging-houses, in which, from overcrowding and want of cleanliness, they become enfeebled, and in many cases, diseased before embarking. This was especially the case with agricultural laborers from Germany last year, who, in consequence of the scarcity of vessels, were detained *lengthened periods at Liverpool* before passages were provided for them. They also suffered from a want of knowledge of their language on the part of the captain and crew, and from oppression from the other passengers, who monopolized the cooking-places, and deprived them of the means of preparing their food; whereas, the passengers who came direct from Hamburg and other German ports were remarkably healthy on the voyage and on arrival. In 133 vessels, there was not a single death, nor a case of sickness on arrival. The form of typhus (called ship) fever was not found in any vessel to the St. Lawrence during the year. With the exception of three ships from Limerick that arrived early in May, there was no case of cholera in any vessel that brought emigrants to Canada.

☞ There were but three vacant seats in the two Houses of the Legislature when the vote for Senator was taken yesterday. Senator STORING, we regret to know, is detained at home by severe illness. Mr. STUYVESANT, who went to New-York on Thursday, was too ill to be able to return, as he desired, and record his vote in the House, as he did in Caucus, for Mr. SEWARD. Mr. CAMPBELL, of this County, an upright, earnest Whig, who desired to act with his Whig friends, was one of the few Members on whom the efforts of the Know-Nothings were concentrated. He was beset, day and night, by emissaries of the "Order," who insisted that he was bound to regard his "Obligations." Whether the pressure of this "Infernal Machine" (as the Speaker characterized it,) fettered his actions, we will not undertake to say. We do know that he is an honest man, and if he found himself restrained in the discharge of a public duty, by the exactions of a "Secret Order," good men will be careful hereafter, in taking upon themselves such "obligations."—*Albany Journal, Feb. 7.*

☞ The Know-Nothings have convenient India-rubber sort of obligations which they regard or disregard, according to political circumstances. As against Mr. SEWARD, members of the Order are required to construe their obligations literally, and obey them implicitly. No man is eligible to be voted for by the "Order," until he has been raised to the "Second Degree." This was the "obligation" that Messrs. HEADLEY and LAMPORT called upon their Brethren to remember. But most of them were oblivious. Only four "Know-Nothing" votes were given in accordance with the obligation which declares what manner of men are fit to be voted for. Gov. HUNT is no more a member of the "Order" than Gov. SEWARD. And yet he received the votes of nine members of the "Order," including Mr. LAMPORT.—*Albany Journal, 7th.*

OLD BRUIN SAVED.—The bear that was left on board the ship *Favorite*, when the crew were rescued from the wreck, was subsequently taken off by Capt. MORRIS, of steamer *R. B. Forbes*, and brought to this city to-day. The captain, on approaching the animal, was saluted with a hearty stroke from his paw, but Bruin showed no disposition to defeat the kind intentions of his friends, and allowed himself to be taken to more comfortable quarters on board the steamer.—*Boston Journal.*

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS IN THE GUTTER.—A few evenings since, a passenger by the Midland train from Forfar to Perth, lost a bank check for £1,000, and £70 in notes. The following day a search was made along the line for it, and, on approaching Ardler station, the stoker of one of the passenger trains observed something at the end of the platform that attracted his attention, and, on going back, he found the notes and check rolled together, lying in a gutter.

A CITY IN THE DARK.—On the evening of the 23d ult., while the streets of Stockholm were crowded with the thickest throng, the gaslight, from some hitherto unexplained cause, went suddenly out, leaving the city in perfect darkness, as not only the street lamps but those in the shops and houses were equally affected. The general confusion that ensued was very great, and the pickpockets derived the greatest benefit from the accident.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Jacob Diller, THEODORE A. WRIGHT to HELEN REED, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 7, after a short illness, ELIZA, only daughter of Charles L. and Eliza Doe, aged 15 months.

Funeral will take place from their residence, No. 230 West 38th st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 7, GEORGE FRANKLIN, youngest son of Thomas and Almira Dugard, aged 3 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 221 West 20th st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, ELLA, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Bosse, aged 8 months and 14 days.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, FREDERICK TROWBRIDGE, youngest child of George and Eliza P. Mygatt, aged 19 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at their residence, No. 58 Harrison-st., at 4 o'clock, this afternoon. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, for interment, to-morrow.

At Hoboken, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, JOHN VAN BOSKERCK, aged 64 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 10½ A. M.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, Mrs. SARAH HETHERINGTON, mother of Samuel Hetherington, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in York-st., between Grove and Henderson, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock M.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, ISABELLA, wife of George Knox, in the 23d year of her age.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 5, Mr. BERNARD COLGAN, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and also those of his son-in-law, James P. Fagan, are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 28 Duane-st., on Thursday, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, MARY C., wife of Charles H. Wright, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 272 Spring-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, Feb. 5, suddenly, Mr. JOHN MUNSON.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 6th-st., between North 5th and North 6th-sts., Williamsburg. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...FEB. 7.

$5,500	U. S. 6s '67	116½	200	Nic. Transit Co.	17¾
1,000	U. S. Coup. 6s, '68	117½	1200	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Missouri 6s	94	350	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Kentucky 6s	[illegible]	500	do.	[illegible]
2,500	Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	125	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
4,000	do.	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
3,000	North Carolina 6s	96	100	Hudson R. R. R.	[illegible]
1,000	Louisiana 6's	88	50	do.	[illegible]
3,000	Erie Conv't Bds. '71	[illegible]	10	do.	[illegible]
43,000	Erie Bds. of '75	[illegible]	25	Northern Indiana R.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	[illegible]	350	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	[illegible]
11,000	do.	[illegible]	150	do.	[illegible]
4,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mtge bs	[illegible]	150	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Panama Bds. 2d is.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR. bds.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. New bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
2,500	N. Y. Cen. 7's	[illegible]	100	Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	165	New-York Cent. R. R.	[illegible]
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Ind. Bank Bonds	[illegible]	470	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
50	Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
25	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	114	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
50	do.	115	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
20	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
25	Am. Exchange Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
10	Corn Ex. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
16	Commonwealth Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
15	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
125	Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stonington R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich. Southern R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]

AFTERNOON BOARD.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$5,000	N. Y. City Fire Ind. 5s. 1868. Int. added	94 @ 95½
3,000	N. Y. City Water 5s. 1860. Int. added	[illegible]
4,000	N. Y. City Water 5s. 1860. Int. added	95½
2,940	Ohio Sixes, 1860 ... Int. added	103¾
15,000	Ohio Sixes, 1856 ... Int. added	99½
10,161	Ohio Sixes, 1856 ... Int. added	99
17,000	Ill. new Int'l Imp. 6s. 1870. Int. added	80½
5,000	Ill. new Int'l Imp. 6s. 1877, bearing Int. from July 1, 1857	61½
158	shares New-Jersey Railroad	123 @ 123½
100	shares New-York, Providence and Boston R. R.	[illegible]
26	shares Third-avenue Railroad	37
25	shares Keystone Fire Ins. Co. of Phil. (per share of $50)	25

ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Louisiana 6s	88	50	Nic. Tran. Co.	18
7,500	Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	100	do.	18
5,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100	do.	17¾
5,000	do.	[illegible]	50	do.	18
2,000	Missouri 6s	94	300	do.	[illegible]
12,000	Ill. Con. R. R. Bds.	74½	450	Cumb. Coal Co.	37
5,000	Ill. Con. R. N. B.	71	200	do.	37
2,000	Erie Conv. Bs. '71	[illegible]	200	do.	37¼
4,000	do.	[illegible]	50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	115
11,000	Erie Bds. of '75	[illegible]	23	N. Y. Con. R. R.	94
10,000	do.	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	[illegible]	600	do.	[illegible]
2,000	do.	[illegible]	150	do.	[illegible]
20,000	do.	[illegible]	50	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
50	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
300	Reading Railroad	77	100	do.	[illegible]
100	Hud. River R. R.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
200	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The day was not less remarkable for a buoyant and rapidly advancing Stock Market than the morning for extreme cold weather. The mercury of speculation rose in an inverse ratio to the fall in the thermometer. We have not had such a day in Wall-street since the times that preceded the great break down in July. The advance over Tuesday's sales ranged 1 to 3 ⅌ cent., and the closing figures show from 8 to 12 ⅌ cent. higher prices than the currency of the first week in January. The movement in the Share list is partly, perhaps mainly, the work of the Brokers and Street speculators. Taurus is supreme in the Stock Board, and there is said to be but a single Bear left—but a host in himself—avowedly disposed to resist what he conceives to be an unreasonable excitement in prices. The amount of some of the Road Stocks on the Street, standing in the names or to the order of the Brokers, has been considerably increased by the advance, though this is owing, in part, to the fact that they are better supplied with Money to carry them, both for their customers' and for their own account. The demand for Bonds, as noticed yesterday, is more substantial, most of the buying being on account of Foreign agents and Domestic money lenders; the latter influenced by the low rates of interest and the growing scarcity, outside of Bank, of choice mercantile paper. There is much less than the usual amount of Cotton and other produce acceptances, against Southern shipments, at this season of the year, seeking money, and fewer new engagements at home in the way of steamship, sail tonnage and railway enterprises to create good paper. And all this tends to divert capital into Bonds and standard Shares. These having been depressed since last Summer in an extraordinary degree, tempt investments both on the score of good income, and the margin for a further advance. Nearly all the Bonded securities of the two leading New-York Roads, the Public Debt of the Western and Southern States, and the Bonds of the principal cities, look like going to par once more. The daily Board sales this week have averaged about a quarter of a million of dollars. To-day, $355,000. Virginias are selling at 96½; Missouris 94; Kentuckys 103; North Carolinas 96; Louisianas 88; New-York Central Convertibles 96; Erie Third Mortgage 93; New loan of 1875, 85½@85¾; 1862's 84 and 1871's 82½. The transactions in Illinois Centrals are also large, and the price up to 74¾@75 ⅌ cent. New-York Central shares, 95 this afternoon, and in quick demand. Much of this Stock was loaned by holders in the interior of the State to their business friends in the City, all through the hard times of the past 12 or 15 months, in place of money, and was sold, at the risk of the borrower, to be returned at a given period. It is easy to see how this operation, as well as the fresh demand from investors, may influence prices. It is probable the Company will soon introduce a new system of transfers, for better security against frauds, which, although not intended to embarrass the sales, speculative or otherwise, at the Board of Brokers, will no doubt lead to dealings by certificate and power of attorney, instead of the ordinary method of inscription on the transfer books. Only *one* transfer a day on the same certificate will be practicable, except by delivery from hand to hand, as separate endorsement, we understand, is to be required, a new certificate issued by the Transfer Agent, to be countersigned by a Registrar and delivered to the owner the next day. The agencies of transfer and registration will be kept at different offices, the appointments not yet concluded upon. The Shares of the Erie Company sold as high as 49½, closing, 48¾@48¼; Reading, 77½ cash, 77½@78 buyer's option, closing 76½; Delaware and Hudson Canal advanced 3 ⅌ cent.; Hudson 1 ⅌ cent., and Cumberland Coal 1 ⅌ cent. The general market closed steady.

The steamer sailed for Liverpool at noon with a large mail and $530,600 in Specie. Exchange closed a fraction weaker than the early sales of yesterday, say 109¼@½ cash sales on London; settlement of credits at 109¾. The Southern mail brought a further supply of bills from New-Orleans. Conditional engagements made for most of the California bars which may come in the next shipment *via* Panama. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $86,576; paid principally by transfer to the special accounts of Government officers, $210,161, and held at the close a regular balance of $3,774,251. The Sub-Treasurer is provided with transfer drafts on St. Louis, where nearly four and a half millions of Public money, from Land sales in the West, is on deposit, to be exchanged for gold delivered here. The friends of PAGE & BACON, who have been making up a subscription loan to assist their early resumption at that point—conditioned that as much as $1,000,000 will be advanced, if called for—may employ a portion of these drafts. The San Francisco house is understood to have a surplus of several hundred thousand dollars in the Bank of America. The resumption of payments by P. & B. at St. Louis will be preceded by an arrangement quite as liberal in its terms, we presume, as may be thought necessary to this object by their friends, for an extension on the balances owing to their late correspondents in this City. The amount and nature of these balances were stated and explained at the recent Metropolitan meeting, on the authority of Mr. BACON. Their extension will probably cover from six to fifteen months' time. The successful resumption of the house will be a source of general congratulation both here and at the West.

The half-yearly dividend of the New-York Life and Trust Company is 5 ⅌ cent. The old New-York Fire and Marine Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 10 ⅌ cent. The Buffalo and State Line Railroad 5 ⅌ cent. cash. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Road 5 ⅌ cent. Scrip. City Fire Insurance, $12 50 a share.

The recent failure in England of MOREWOOD & ROGERS has involved their correspondent and agent, Mr. A. HAMILTON, in New-Orleans. He had about £46,000 in bills running on the house, at the time, against Cotton, the shipping documents for which were in their hands or on the way. The principal part of the bills was taken by the Canal Bank of New-Orleans, which has since been secured, to a large measure, by the prompt transfer of the individual property of Mr. HAMILTON, consisting of 2,000 bales Cotton and a large amount of Bank Stock. The conduct of Mr. H. is highly spoken of, and his reverse much regretted.

The movement of the season and week of the Cotton crop is thus reported in the circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT:

	SEASON 1855.	SEASON 1854.	WEEK 1855.	WEEK 1854.
Receipts at the Ports	1,225,000	1,329,000	121,000	120,000
Exports to G. Britain	614,000	607,000	42,000	31,000
Exports to France	137,000	137,000	9,000	14,000
Exp'ts to oth. For. Ports	95,000	89,000	7,000	8,000
Total Exports	846,000	833,000	58,000	53,000
Stock on hand	395,000	556,000	—	—

Notwithstanding (says Mr. WRIGHT,) the receipts for the week under review at New-Orleans amounted to 73,000 bales, the total at all the ports only exceeds the corresponding week last year 1,000 bales, leaving a deficit, as compared with last season, of 84,000 bales. A further deficit will be shown next week; as we learn, by telegraph, that for the week ending 2d inst., at New-Orleans, the receipts amounted to 50,500 bales—while for the corresponding week last year, they were 47,000—and at Mobile, this year, but 9,000, against 42,000 last season. The export to Great Britain this week, though *somewhat smaller than for several weeks past, is still* in advance of the corresponding period last season. At *Mobile the rivers are still low, and at New-Orleans they* were falling at the latest mail dates. Of course, this continued deficiency in receipts—as compared with last year, when the crop proved less than 3,000,000—is strengthening the opinions at present entertained that the estimates of December last as to the probable extent of the present crop, were exaggerated; and I find many well informed parties in the South believing, and operating in the belief, that it may not, after all, result in over 3,000,000 bales, while some few place it as low as 2,800,000. I do not, myself, adopt those estimates—though, should the low rivers continue much longer, the question as to whether the crop can be brought to market becomes a serious one.

The Joint Finance Committee of the New-York Legislature have completed and published their examination, under the provisions of the act of 1841, of the Canal and Banking Departments of the State. The accounts of the former are found to be corrected, and the securities for Bank Note circulation lodged with the latter were carefully compared and proved by the official list reported by the Superintendent, and heretofore published, by summary, in this paper. The Committee, which consists of Messrs. George W. Thorn, A. H. Walker and Leman Gibbs, not only express "full confidence in the management of the Bank Department, happy to find no cause of complaint therein," but in the following terms endorse the repeated recommendation of Mr. ST. JOHN, to discontinue the further use of Bonds and Mortgages on real estate as a basis of circulation:

The Committee are fully of the opinion that the present banking system is the most perfect and complete of any system ever in operation in this State. Yet experience has shown that it does not fully answer the purpose of that provision of the Constitution, which requires the deposit of ample security of the redemption, in specie, of all bills issued. The defect of the present law consists mainly in the mode of appraising mortgaged lands which are offered as security for the issue of bills, and the amount of issue allowed thereon. Very slight alterations and amendments in the present law, making the assessors of each town in the State the appraisers of all mortgaged land located in such town, which may be offered to the Banking Department as a basis for banking purposes, and also to require the Superintendent, when mortgages are received, to receive them at a fixed per cent. less than their par value, would, in the opinion of the Committee, give much greater protection to the holders of bank bills, and add much to the confidence and stability of banking operations, without in the least degree embarrassing the banking business of the State.

Boston Bank Statement.

The official statement of the thirty-seven Banks in Boston, for the week ending Feb. 5, published this morning, exhibits the following results compared with the statement of the previous week:

	Jan. 29.	Feb. 5.	
Capital Stock	$32,344,[illegible]	32,[illegible]	Incr. [illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]	Decr. [illegible]
Specie in Bank	[illegible]	3,339,[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Due from other Banks	7,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	Decr. [illegible]
Due to other Banks	6,022,[illegible]	6,116,[illegible]	Incr. [illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Circulation	7,142,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	Decr. [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 5.

Our COTTON market has been somewhat easier to-day, but not quoted lower. Sales 9,500 bales. SUGAR has advanced ⅛c.; fair selling at 3⅝c.@3¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The market for COTTON has been firm to-day, and the business reached 9,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 8c.@8⅛c. Sterling EXCHANGE ranges from 8@8½ ⅌ cent. premium. MOLASSES sells at 18c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Sales were made to-day of 2,000 bales of COTTON at previous rates.

Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR.	DATE.
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. [illegible]
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana and N. O.	Feb. [illegible]
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. [illegible]
Union	New-York	Havre	Feb. [illegible]
Star of the West	New-York	San Juan, Nic.	Feb. [illegible]
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. [illegible]
City of Manchester	Liverpool	Philadelphia	Feb. [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Pacific for Liverpool—John Hare, Philadelphia; J. Randall, do.; L. Blackstone, Manchester; M. Vasquez, New-Granada; J. A. Osborne, New-York; John Stanton, do.; Jno. Macoun, Canada; Mrs. Capt. Saml. Good and 2 Masters Goodhue, Brooklyn; Saml. Lord, New-York; E. Berry, Canada; Geo. Holland, Texas; Thos. D. McGee, N. Levine, New-York; Juan Cervantes, Secretary to Mexican Legation, Paris; F. E. Grat, North Carolina; Roscoe B. Heath and L. H. Mason, Virginia; Madame F. Prohol, France; Thos. Ansley, New-Orleans; Dr. Edward Burton, H. B. M. A., Montreal; F. Le Febre, France; Wm. S. Hallett, New-York; Chas. E. Degrasse, Memphis, Tenn.; Wm. H. Talleyrand, Mississippi; George B. Toeller, Texas; Mrs. Matilda Gilston and child, New-Hampshire; Thos. L. Noviere, Paris; Terence Kelly, Ireland; Henry Wyatt, New-Hampshire; Marcus Stern, California; Carl Seykens, Miss Seykens, Germany; Peter Bouchy, France; Frederick Boom, John Roper, Miss Rosalie Schildinger, Germany; Antoine Munyer, France; John Redham, California; Jacob Hentelly, Germany; Anthony B. Cornelius, Kentucky, 43.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—A. M. Sullivan, A. Moore, Saml. F. Pepper, E. P. Carter, Owen H. Morris, W. B. Littlepage, Capt. Wm. Hempstead, W. J. Reese, Franklin Osborne, lady and servant, Wm. Fisher, Lewis Schwartz, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 7 02 | Sun sets...... 5 26 | Moon rises...... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...11 56 | Gov. Island... 0 46 | Hell Gate...... 2 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Ships Star of the West, Woodward, Liverpool, S. Thompson & Nephew; Wm. Layton, Tucker, Antwerp, Layton & Hurlbut; Ashland, Fletcher, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks J. M. Morales, Platt, Cienfuegos, Sturges & Co.; Atlantic, (Brem.,) Hilder, Bremen, Burchard & Bock; C. E. Lex, Harper, West Indies, I. B. Gager & Co.

Brigs Jas. Wakefield, Allen, Aspinwall, J. W. Elwell; Hetty, (Brem.,) Messagee, Madeira, Poppe & Co.; Bornes, Roberts, Nuevitas, E. Owen & Son; Kate Heath, Chase, Cardenas, Martin, Rio & Co.; Abram, Stevens, Curacoa, Vose, Perkins & Co.

Schrs. Wm. Smith, Smith, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; E. Hilliard, Partridge, Norfolk, master; Chas. Mills, Smith, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.

Arrived.

Brig Abby Watson, (of Sedgwick,) Watson, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Fowler & Talmadge.

Schr. Emily Ward, (3-masted,) Ward, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Johnson & Slaght.

Schr. J. A. Sampson, Reed, Providence, in ballast, bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Manchester, Chichester, Norfolk 5 ds., with mdse., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Below.

Ship Hendrik Hudson, (packet,) Smith, London and Portsmouth Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. (By steam-tug Leviathan.)

Ship Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. (By pilot-boat No. 21.)

Ship Centurion, Coombs, Liverpool Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Zerega & Co. (By pilot-boat No. 21, at 5 o'clock P. M.) The C. was in tow of the steam-tug Achilles, and would probably anchor at the S. W. Spit, on account of the snow-storm.

The above vessels are at anchor at the S. W. Spit.

Sailed.

Steamships Pacific, Nye, Liverpool; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah; Marion, Foster, Charleston.

The Br. bark Calarga, Kenny, for Kingston, Jam., is at anchor at the S. W. Spit.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5—Arr. ship Northern Chief, Boston; 6th—Arr. ship Shanghai, New-York.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chafe, Chaps, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks, HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE, EUREKA EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held at St. David's Hall, No. 263 Walker-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested on the part of the members, as business of importance will be transacted.
WM. MILLER, President.
HENRY R. MORGAN, Secretary.